

UC-NRLF



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**THE ROSE
ANNUAL**

1918

Notices to Members for 1918.



Subscriptions of New Members.—Those Members who joined the Society after October 1st, 1917, are exempt from further payment until January 1st, 1919.

Resignations.—Any Member wishing to resign must give notice to the Hon. Secretary on or before February 1st, after which date he will remain liable for his subscription. (See Rule.5. page 17).

The Exhibitions.—The Metropolitan Exhibition, under special patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra, in aid of the Funds of the British Red Cross Society, will take place in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Thursday, July 4th. The Spring Meeting on Tuesday, May 7th, the New Seedling Rose Meeting on Tuesday, July 16th, and the Autumn Meeting on Tuesday, September 10th, will all be held in the London Scottish Drill Hall, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Admission Tickets.—These will be sent to Members in due course.

Extra Tickets.—Members can purchase extra Tickets for their friends for the Metropolitan Exhibition (British Red Cross Fund) at a reduced rate on application being made to the Hon. Secretary, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1, *on or before June 28th.*

The Library.—Standard Books of Reference can now be loaned to Members on application to the Hon. Secretary, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Extra Copies of Publications.—Members can purchase *extra copies*, post free, of the "**Select List of Roses and Instructions for Pruning,**" price 5s.; the "**Enemies of the Rose,**" price 2s. 6d.; "**Hints on Planting Roses,**" price 7d.; and the **Rose Annual for 1918,** price 2s. 6d., of the Hon. Secretary.

"Where there's a will there's a way."

The Cream of Roses !!



FRUIT TREES, true to
name, a great speciality.



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Hampton, Middlesex.

L. & S.W. Rail.

Electric Cars from Shepherd's Bush, Richmond, and Hampton Court
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N.B.—Select your Rose Trees WHILST IN BLOOM.

NOTICE.

COPIES OF THIS ANNUAL can be obtained by Non-Members, and extra copies by Members of the National Rose Society, from the Hon. Secretary, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, for HALF-A-CROWN (Post Free).

With Courtney Page's kind regards

THE ROSE ANNUAL

W. P. 18

For 1918

Best

OF THE
NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

Edited by
COURTNEY PAGE.

•

**"And for the greate delite and pleasaunce
They have to the floure, and so reverently
They unto it do such grete obeisaunce
As ye may see."**

Chaucer.

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25, Victoria Street, Westminster.]

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CROYDON :
JESSE W. WARD, "ADVERTISER" OFFICE.

—
1918.

THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

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The President, Deputy-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretary
are *ex-officio* Members of all the Committees.

AGRICULTURE

THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 7TH DECEMBER, 1876.

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HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Vice-Patronesses:

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HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.
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H. L. WETTERN.
H. WHITLOCK.
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Bankers:

MESSRS. COUTTS & Co., 440, Strand, W.C.

Auditor:

CHARLES BRANNAN, *Chartered Accountant.*

Hon. Treasurer:

S. A. R. PRESTON-HILLARY.

Hon. Secretary:

COURTNEY PAGE, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Telephone: Vic. 959.

PREFACE.

For the fourth year the "Rose Annual" appears while Europe is still in the throes of one of the most awful catastrophes that has ever befallen mankind. This volume will reach many of our Members who are actively engaged in the great struggle for liberty and right, and it is to them that the hearts of all Rosarians at home turn at these critical times.

Probably few of the articles will be read with more interest than the Rev. J. H. Pemberton's description of the first National Rose Show held at the old St. James's Hall, and I am sure readers will congratulate him on his tenacity.

In spite of difficulties the illustrations have been well maintained—those of some of the newer Roses being very fine.

The thanks of the Editor and Members of the Society are due to those who have so generously found time to contribute the following articles.

COURTNEY PAGE.

Enfield, Middlesex.

February, 1918.

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Presidents of the National Rose Society.

The Very Rev. DEAN HOLE, V.M.H.
1877-1904.

CHARLES E. SHEA.
1905 and 1906.

E. B. LINDSELL.
1907 and 1908.

Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.
1909 and 1910.

Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON.
1911 and 1912.

CHARLES E. SHEA.
1913 and 1914.

EDWARD MAWLEY, V.M.H.
1915 and 1916.

EDWARD J. HOLLAND.
1917 and 1918.

Dean Hole Medalists.

- 1909. Rev. J. H. Pemberton.
- 1910. Edward Mawley, V.M.H.
- 1912. George Dickson, V.M.H.
- 1914. Charles E. Shea.
- 1917. E. B. Lindsell.
- 1918. Edward J. Holland.

National Rose Society.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1917.

The Council have to report that the work of the Society has been carried on satisfactorily during the past year. The loyalty with which members have stood by the Society during the present troublesome times, must be regarded as a happy omen for the future.

Membership.

During the year no less than 210 new members joined the Society, and after allowing for losses by death and resignation, the total membership is now 4,795.

The Council regret to have to report the death of Mr. O. G. Orpen, a Vice-President, who for many years took an active part in the affairs of the Society.

The Shows.

It was not found possible to hold the usual Spring and Summer Show. In order to give raisers an opportunity of exhibiting their new productions, a Special Meeting was held at the London Scottish Drill Hall on Tuesday, the 17th of July, at which many new varieties were staged. A non-competitive Autumn Meeting was also held at the same Hall on Tuesday, the 11th of September. The weather previous to the day had been very favourable, and there was consequently a most varied and beautiful display of Roses.

Publications.

A new book containing a Revised List of Roses and Pruning Instructions was issued to all members in January last, and has proved to be one of the Society's most successful publications. The Rose Annual for 1917 was sent out to members in April last.

The Library.

During the year the nucleus of a Library has been formed, and standard works of reference on the Rose and Rose-growing are now available for the use of members.

Finance.

The financial position of the Society continues to be satisfactory. The total receipts for the year, including a balance of £103 0s. 1d. brought forward from last year, amount to £2,910 3s. 4d., and the total payments for the same period to £2,588 18s. 11d., leaving a balance at the Society's Bankers on the 31st of December of £321 4s. 5d.

In July last the Council purchased £1,000 5 per cent. War Loan at a cost of £948 4s. 6d., which is included in the total expenditure for the year.

The Society's reserve funds now consist of the following:—£3,533 9s. 6d. 2½ per cent. Consols, and £1,000 5 per cent. War Stock.

Arrangements for 1918.

Arrangements have been made to hold a Spring Show at the London Scottish Drill Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday, the 7th of May, a Metropolitan Exhibition in aid of the funds of the British Red Cross Society at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Thursday, 4th of July; a Special Meeting for New Seedling Roses in the London Scottish Drill Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday, the 16th of July; and an Autumn Meeting in the same Hall on Tuesday, the 10th of September. These fixtures must, however, be subject to the exigencies of the war.

Publications in 1918.

The Rose Annual for 1918, containing a number of helpful articles interesting to amateur Rosarians generally, will, it is hoped, be issued in February next.

In conclusion, the Council has once more to record its appreciation of the good work done by Local Secretaries and others in securing new members, and it desires also to specially acknowledge the services rendered by Miss Willmott, one of the Society's Vice-Patronesses.

THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

Summary of Receipts and Payments for the Year ending 31st December, 1917.

1917.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bankers and in Hand ...						
Jan. 1. 1917. ..	103	0	1			
Dec. 31. 1917. ..	2,536	2	2			
.. Subscriptions ..						
.. Affiliated Societies .. (including Medals, etc.) ..						
.. Advertisements in Society's Publications ..	12	6	0			
.. Sale of Society's Publications ..	68	3	0			
.. Interest :-						
Consols (less Tax) ..				62	3	8
War Loan (Gross) ..				25	0	0
Bank Deposits ..				15	17	8
				103	1	4
				£2,910	3	4
To Balance brought down—						
.. Reserve Fund : Consols, 2½ per cent., £3,533 9s. 6d. Cost ...				2,547	12	0
.. Reserve Fund : War Loan, 5 per cent., £1,000 0s. 9d. Cost ...				948	4	6
				£3,495	16	6
Market Value ...				£2,863	0	0

1917.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31. 1917. ..			
.. By Publications ..			
.. Printing and Stationery ..			
.. Postages, Telegrams and Sundry Expenses ..			
.. Hire of Rooms and Expenses of Meeting ..			
.. Rent Secretary's Office ..			
.. Honourarium to Honorary Secretary ..			
.. Salaries Secretary's Office ..			
.. Auditor's Fees, 1916 ..			
.. Auditor's Fees, 1917 ..			
.. Prize Monies ..			
.. Purchase of Plate, Medals, etc. ..			
.. Purchase of £1,000 War Loan, 5 per cent. ..			
.. Balance at Bankers ..			
.. Cash in hand ..			
	948	4	6
	319	18	11
	1	5	6
	£2,910	3	4

I have examined the Books of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and hereby certify the above Summaries of Receipts and Payments to be in accordance therewith. All payments have been duly authorised by the Council and vouched. The Bank Balances and the Securities representing the Investments of the Society have been verified by me.

S. A. R. PRESTON HILLARY,
Hon. Treasurer.

(Signed) CHARLES BRANNAN,
Chartered Accountant,
Auditor.
12, King Street, E.C.2.
10th January, 1918.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES
RELATING THERETO OF
The National Rose Society.

- Title.** 1. The title of this Society is "THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY."
- Office.** 2. The Office of the Society shall be in London at such place as may from time to time be fixed by the Council of the Society.
- Objects.** 3. The Object of the Society is to encourage, improve and extend the cultivation of the Rose by means of publications, the holding of Exhibitions and otherwise.
- Membership.** 4. The Society shall consist of members paying annual subscriptions of either 21/- or 10/6 as they may elect, and the receipt and acceptance of a subscription by the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary shall constitute the subscriber thereof a Member of the Society.

Any person desiring to commute his or her annual subscription for life may do so by making one payment of £10 10s. in lieu of an annual subscription of one guinea, or of £5 5s. in lieu of an annual subscription of half-a-guinea, and shall thereby become entitled to all the rights and privileges of the corresponding annual subscription.

No person shall be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership until his or her subscription for the current year has been received by the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary.

The rights and privileges of members of the Society shall be as follows :—

- (a) To receive copies of publications issued by the Society.
- (b) To exhibit, subject to the Exhibition Regulations for the time being in force, at the Society's Exhibitions and at Exhibitions held by the Society in conjunction with any local Society.

- (c) To receive Members' tickets of admission to the Society's Exhibitions, viz. :—6 tickets for the Metropolitan and 4 tickets for each of the Spring and Autumn Exhibitions (if held) in respect of a subscription of one guinea and half such number of tickets in respect of a subscription of 10/6, and
- (d) To vote at all General Meetings of the Society.

Subscriptions.

5. Subscriptions shall be payable on January 1st in each year. Any member desirous of relinquishing membership shall give notice thereof in writing to the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary not later than February 1st in any year, and in default of such notice such member shall be liable for the subscription for the current year.

Application of income and funds.

6. The income and funds of the Society shall be applied towards the promotion of the objects of the Society.

Executive Council

7. The management and administration of the affairs of the Society shall, subject to these Rules, be vested in a Council consisting of 12 Acting Vice-Presidents and 36 other members of the Society, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, and shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting. The Officers of the Society shall be ex-officio members of the Council. Any vacancy occurring during the year may be filled by the Council, and such appointment shall hold good until the next Annual General Meeting. Twelve Members of the Council shall form a quorum.

Appointment and Duties of Officers.

8. The Officers of the Society who shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting and hold office until the next Annual General Meeting shall be the following :—

- (a) A President of the Society who shall take the chair at all meetings of the Society and of the Council. No member of the Society shall hold the office of President for more than two consecutive years or be eligible for re-election as President for two years after the expiration of any second succeeding year of his tenure of office as President.

- (b) A Deputy President who shall, in the absence of the President, preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Council.
- (c) An Hon. Treasurer who shall be the Accounting Officer, and shall be responsible for the payment into the Society's Banking Account of all moneys received by him on behalf of the Society. The Hon. Treasurer shall prepare for the Annual General Meeting a Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts in respect of his year of office, and
- (d) An Hon. Secretary who shall be responsible for all the secretarial work of the Society, and shall be Editor of the Society's publications. The Hon. Secretary shall account to the Hon. Treasurer for all moneys received by him on behalf of the Society.

These Officers shall be ex-officio members of the Council and all Committees thereof.

Any vacancy amongst the officers occurring during the year shall be filled by the Council, and such appointment shall hold good until the next Annual General Meeting.

Election of
Hon. Vice-
Presidents
and Hon.
Life
Members.

9. Such persons as the Society may desire to honour may at the Annual General Meeting, on the nomination of the Council, be elected as Hon. Vice-Presidents or Hon. Life members of the Society, but they shall not as such be entitled to vote or take any part in the management and administration of the affairs of the Society.

Hon. Vice-Presidents shall hold office for one year, but shall then be eligible for re-election.

Appointment
of Standing
Committees.

10. The Council shall elect, not later than the month of February in each year, from amongst its members (exclusive of ex-officio members) the following standing Committees :—

- (a) A Finance and General Purposes Committee which shall certify all accounts prior to their presentation to the Council for authority for payment, and shall consider and report to the Council on all questions of finance and expenditure, and on all general matters affecting the management of the Society.

- (b) An Exhibitions Committee which shall report to the Council on all matters in connection with the Society's Exhibitions.
- (c) A Publications Committee which shall be responsible to the Council for the Society's publications.

Each Standing Committee shall consist of ten members, and shall elect its own Chairman. No member of the Council shall serve on more than two Standing Committees, excepting the Chairman of each Committee, who shall be an *ex-officio* Member of each of the other Standing Committees and the officers.

Five members of a Standing Committee shall form a quorum.

The Council may appoint special Committees for special purposes. Unless otherwise directed by the Council no Committee of the Council shall have any executive powers, and no act or decision of any Committee shall be deemed to be an act or decision of the Council.

Council Meetings.

11. A meeting of the Council, of which not less than seven days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member thereof, shall be convened so often as the Council may decide, or whenever the Hon. Secretary shall think necessary, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than 12 members of the Council stating the purposes for which such meeting is desired.

Financial provisions.

12. The Bankers of the Society shall be Messrs. Coutts & Co., or such other bankers as the Council shall hereafter from time to time appoint. The Society's banking account shall be in the name of "The National Rose Society," and no cheques shall be drawn on the account without a resolution of the Council, which resolution shall be entered on the Minutes of the Council.

All cheques shall be signed by two of the following persons: the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary, or the Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee.

The Reserve and Special Funds of the Society shall be invested as the Council may direct in the joint names of not less than three members of the Society, who shall be nominated by the Council. Such investments shall not be varied or realised except with the authority of the Council.

**Appointment
and Duties
of Auditor**

13. The Society shall at the Annual General Meeting appoint as Auditor for the ensuing year a Certificated Accountant, who shall hold office for one year, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Auditor shall examine and audit the books and accounts of the Society and the annual balance sheet, and shall ascertain that all payments have been duly authorised by the Council and vouched.

Exhibitions.

14. The Society shall hold one or more Metropolitan Exhibitions in each year and provincial Exhibitions when practicable, and may also hold Exhibitions in conjunction with any other Society, but no Exhibition held by the Society shall extend over more than one day.

The Council shall have power to make such Regulations for the management and conduct of Exhibitions, and such Rules for judging thereat as it may think proper, and such Regulations and Rules shall be binding on all members of the Society.

None but members of the Society shall exhibit at any of the Society's Exhibitions with the exceptions that a lady who is a member of the family and of the household of a member may exhibit in the Ladies' Artistic Classes, and that members of a Provincial Society may exhibit at an Exhibition held by the Society in conjunction with such Provincial Society.

**Affiliation
of Local
Rose, &c.,
Societies.**

15. Local Rose, or other similar societies, which offer not less than £15 (exclusive of Challenge Cups) in prizes for Roses annually may, with the approval of the Council, become affiliated to the Society on payment of an annual subscription of 10/6 and subject to their observing the Regulations for Exhibitions prescribed by the Council. Affiliated societies shall be entitled to

receive copies of the National Rose Society's publications, and to offer for competition such medals of the National Rose Society as the Council may determine.

**Nominations
for election
at Annual
General
Meeting.**

16. The nominations for election at the Annual General Meeting of Hon. and Acting Vice-Presidents, Hon. Life members and officers shall be made by the Council, which may also nominate members of the Society for election as ordinary members of the Council. Members of the Society may make nominations for the election of ordinary members of the Council provided that such nominations shall be signed by not less than two members of the Society and sent to the Hon. Secretary, together with the written consent of the nominee to act, not later than December 1st next preceding the Annual General Meeting.

**Voting at
Annual
General
Meeting.**

17. A voting list with the names of the candidates for election at the Annual General Meeting shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member of the Society, with the notice convening the meeting, and at the same time each member of the Society shall be given a record of the attendances of the officers and members of the Council at the meetings of the Council and its Standing Committees held during the past year. Each member present and voting at the Annual General Meeting shall strike out the names of any candidates for whom he or she does not wish to vote, and sign his or her voting paper, which will be collected by the scrutineers.

The scrutineers shall ignore any voting paper in which has been left a number of names in excess of the number of candidates to be elected, or which has not been signed.

**Annual
General
Meeting.**

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than seven days' notice in writing together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member of the Society, shall be held in January of each year, and the order of business shall be as follows :—

- (i.) Confirmation of Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting.

- (ii.) Reception of Annual Report of the Council and the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts as audited by the Society's Auditor.
- (iii.) Election of Scrutineers.
- (iv.) Election of President, Deputy President, Hon. and Acting Vice-Presidents, ordinary members of the Council, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Solicitor, Hon. Secretary, and an Auditor for the ensuing year; and
- (v.) Other general business.

All voting shall be by members of the Society in person, and no voting by proxy shall be allowed.

Special
General
Meeting.

19. A Special General Meeting of the Society of which meeting not less than seven days' notice in writing together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member of the Society, shall be convened by direction of the Council, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than 25 members of the Society stating the purpose for which such meeting is desired.

No business other than that for which the meeting has been convened shall be taken at any Special General Meeting. All voting at such meeting shall be by members of the Society in person, and no voting by proxy shall be allowed.

Removal of
Member's
name from
List of
Members.

20. For the consideration of any question affecting the conduct of any member of the Society, or any motion to disqualify a person for membership, a Special General Meeting shall at the instance of the Council be convened, and such meeting shall have power on a vote taken by ballot by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting to remove the name of such member from the list of members, whereupon such person shall cease to be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership of the Society.

Alteration, &c.
of Rules

21. These Rules shall not be added to, amended or rescinded, except at an Annual General or a Special Meeting of the Society, and then only with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at such meeting.



REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS, Vice-President N.R.S.
President 1909-1910.

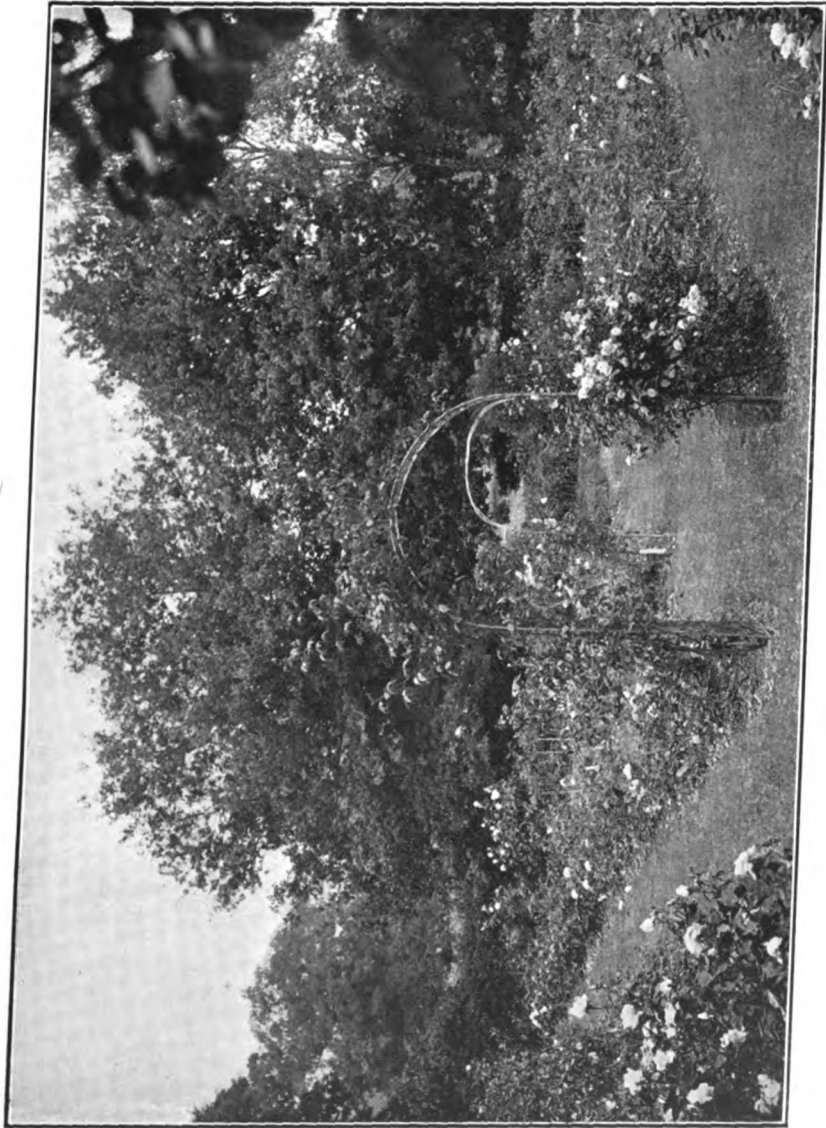
THE REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.

By The EDITOR.

There are few members of the National Rose Society, who have taken such a lively interest in its welfare, than the man whose portrait is prefixed to this issue, and there is certainly no one who is more popular amongst Rosarians, and deservedly so, as he is one of those open-minded sportsmen who, even when he knows he is beaten, will still do his best, and what is more, will often offer in a most friendly way, sound advice to a fellow competitor. To those who do not know him personally, his likeness will tell the manner of man he is—full of ready wit, warm-hearted, he is ever welcome wherever he may be. Rosarians, as a rule, are generally born so, and brought up under the tuition of an enthusiast. Not so Page-Roberts, for it was not until he went in 1875 to Scole, in Norfolk, that the Rosarian instinct first became apparent. Till then he confesses he did not even know a Rose by name, and whatever love he had for flowers must have been inherited from his father.

He tells me “ the garden at Scole sloped to the South, and as the soil was very light, watering was necessary to keep vegetation going. My first helper was a village woman—shall I say a lady gardener? Her dress was not picturesque, and she smoked an honest clay pipe, but not in public, to be seen of men. This was the only weed she permitted, and my garden was never better kept. It is a wonder to me now how well the Roses grew on that hungry, sandy apology for soil. I have not succeeded so well on the better soils of Kent and Hampshire; most probably the drainage in Norfolk had a lot to do with it. I had thought that some of the old varieties had degenerated, but when I visited that first garden of mine some years after, I found a row of Marie van Houtte

still there in the same old position, unpruned and uncared for. The trees were as large as currant bushes, and bearing grand medal blooms—large and full—such blooms as Foster-Melliar tells of, for he once cut a Marie on a Monday, and showed it at the Crystal Palace in a prize box on the following Saturday. Very few of the Teas and H.P.'s of forty years ago have survived. Still I do not think the Teas shown now are as fine in shape and size as those shown by Foster-Melliar, Berners, Orpen, Burnside; and may I include myself in this goodly company? The names of those varieties I showed in my first prize stand, when the class was raised from 12 to 18 blooms, in 1884, were Etoile de Lyon, Niphotos, Comtesse de Nadaillac, Jean Ducher, Souvenir d'Elise, Innocente Pirola, Madame Margottin, Boule d'Or, Madame Hippolyte Jamain, Madame Welch, Caroline Kuster, Anna Olivier, Rubens, Alba Rosea, Souvenir de Paul Neyron, Catherine Mermet, Marie Guillot, and Marie van Houtte, but few of these are now worth growing. Once I showed a box of 18 blooms, Souvenir d'Elise, in an open class at the Crystal Palace, and was second to Mr. B. Cant, who said, in his ever kind and generous way, that mine were the better lot. But I cannot grow that Rose at Stratfieldsaye—the plants die. The year 1883, before the class for Teas was raised from 12 to 18 blooms, Foster-Melliar and I were setting up our stands side by side, when—let me quote from the 'Book of the Rose': "An old friend and rival, the Rev. F. Page-Roberts, who by his splendid showing had often beaten me, when I felt my blooms were naturally the finer, once most good-naturedly set up my Teas as well as his own, though we were showing in the same class. Poetic justice for once triumphed—we came out equal firsts." He certainly was not a good "setter up." Once at a Crystal Palace Show Foster-Melliar begged me to arrange his 18 Teas (this time my Roscs being over, I was not showing). A Maréchal Niel did not satisfy him, the weakest one of the lot he called it, and wanted to turn it out. I arranged the box, keeping in the Maréchal Niel. To it was awarded the medal for the best Tea in the amateur classes. In 1885 I was again first for 18 Teas,



A CORNER OF THE ROSE GARDEN AT "STRATFIELDSAYE."

also first for 12 trebles and 24 Roses, and until 1889 I was amongst the prize winners. The severe winters of 1891, 1892 and 1893, the thermometer several times falling below zero, killed more than 2,000 of my standard Teas, and so put an end to my exhibiting for some time; but it did not dishearten me, and I showed again whenever I could."

After a time he removed to Halstead, in Kent, but here his sojourn was but for three short years—hardly time enough to get his Rose garden fully established—ere he was preferred to the Rectory of Stratfieldsaye. His predecessor at Stratfieldsaye was a grower of peas and strawberries, and one can imagine his horror when visiting, to discover that the pet strawberry bed had been turned over to Tea Roses, and his pea stretch a mass of Briars. The position chosen for the Roses in the kitchen garden was not an ideal one, and in due course part of the meadow was commandeered. Even here the situation was difficult, and much care and cultivation had to be bestowed before prize blooms were obtained; still some fine Roses have been grown and many prizes won. I well remember competing against him at the last Temple Show in 1904. Both of us had entered a class for 12 blooms, and had staged our Roses side by side. The issue was between us, and we studied one another's moves. When we had finished staging there was nothing to choose between the two exhibits. In his sportsmanlike way he said, "You are first"; I had my doubts, but they were soon put at rest—a bloom of Rev. Alan Cheales that he inserted at the very last moment proved his undoing—and by the time the judges reached the exhibits it was flat, and I am afraid I quietly chuckled. He is an amateur in the true sense, one who has always grown and shown his own Roses, and it has been a common thing for him to bud over a thousand Briars in a season.

In 1909 he was elected President of the National Rose Society, where he won the warmest affection of all the members of the Council, and many were the regrets when his tenure of office expired. For many years he has been Chairman of the New Seedling Rose Committee.

“ Looking back on my early happy days of Rose showing,” he writes me, “ how few of that goodly company, all friendly and helpful, though keen rivals, are left ! My showing days are over, but though getting on in years I can dig, plant, bud, and do my utmost, even in these days of scarcity, to cultivate the best of the newer Roses. Not wedded to the past, but rejoicing in the present, and looking hopefully to the future. But the prize I value most of all is the proud position of being President of the National Rose Society.”

As a judge of Roses he has few equals—his knowledge of the older as well as the new varieties is unique—and that he may long be spared to “ help judge ” is the earnest prayer of all exhibitors.

THE FIRST SHOW OF THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

A REMINISCENCE.

By the Rev. **JOSEPH H. PEMBERTON**, Vice-President.

One will never entirely forget the first Exhibition of the National Rose Society; "The Great National Rose Show," as it was called, held in St. James's Hall, London, on the 4th July, 1877. As soon as the National Rose Society was formed the writer of these notes joined it, and resolved to exhibit at the Society's first Rose Show. I had been exhibiting only four years previously, and beyond two local shows, the two annual events on my list of fixtures were the Crystal Palace and Alexandra Palace Rose Shows. Now a third show was in prospect, and a great one too. There was invariably plenty of room at these two first-named Shows, and if one was a day or two late in sending in entries it did not much matter, they would be accepted notwithstanding. Not so, alas! with the National Rose Society. Exhibitors were required to enter a week beforehand; I was one day late, and my entry was refused! Here was the first check. It was no consolation to be informed that many others were in the same boat; I had entered for 12 blooms, distinct, and 12 Teas, and had been looking forward for months to exhibiting at this great London Show; to be denied was quite out of the question; I must show. The day on which the letter of refusal arrived I went straight away to the office of the National Rose Society at the Adelphi, and had an interview with the paid

Assistant Secretary. The Secretary was courteous but adamant; you couldn't move him anyhow; just one small box instead of two. The Secretary explained that before the day on which entries closed he had received far more entries than St. James's Hall could possibly accommodate, and no more could be received. The reply was that I must show, and entry or no entry, intended to take up a box of Roses to St. James's Hall on the 4th July. And I did; but gave up the idea of showing 12 Teas, and only took up the one box of 12 distinct, with two spare blooms stuck in the same box. I arrived early, and those who remember the old hall, now pulled down, with its dark end at the Piccadilly entrance, the wide overhanging gallery supported by iron standards, the balconies on the sides, the narrow platform and orchestral seats sloping up behind, and the very limited floor space in this dimly-lighted hall, can imagine the confusion that prevailed. Lines of staging with narrow passage ways between so crowded up with boxes that moving about was a difficulty, especially when one had a 12 box to carry. My quest was Mr. D'ombrain. Up and down the hall I went until he was found. Mr. D'ombrain would not accept my entry. I then pleaded, Might the box be put up labelled "not for competition"? No; there was positively no room, and lifting the green baize hanging, showed me a box of 24 Marie Cointet under the staging brought up by Mr. Atkinson, of Brentwood—a splendid lot of Roses, like so many blush tip-tinted camellias—they could not even find room for that. Nevertheless I persisted; and time after time wherever there was a vacant space deposited my box. And no sooner did Mr. D'ombrain espy it than it had to be taken again into my arms. Carrying the box about the hall, getting in people's way and thus adding to the confusion was too much, and at last Mr. D'ombrain, doubtless weary of my importunity, called me into the office, gave me an entry card, and told me to stage my Roses on the floor and leave them there, which I did. There were many other 12's on the floor. The first prize was a cup of the value, I believe, of ten guineas. All the large growers were in this class, for in those days there was no classification of amateur exhibitors

according to the number of plants grown. Near to my box on the floor was a tip-top 12 being set up by the renowned amateur, Mr. Smallbones, of Chatteris. My hopes fell to zero; if this was an average 12, I would be quite out of the running. I have a distinct recollection that Mr. Smallbones had set up his Roses higher in the box than the rest, they seemed so stiff and assertive; that perhaps was the reason they looked so fine. So I immediately set to work again and raised my Roses a trifle higher. And then the exhibitors were all turned out of the hall, and the judging began.

One cannot remember whether there were any free passes for exhibitors; at any rate, I hadn't one, and dare not ask for it; besides, I was quite content to wait and pay for admission. Now the Show opened at one o'clock, and the price for admission to non-members was 10s. 6d. I was of course a member—none but members were permitted to exhibit—but not having bought my ticket and because 10s. 6d. was for me a prohibitive price, I had to remain outside until five o'clock, when the price was half-a-crown. I hung about Regent Street all the afternoon waiting and waiting. Five o'clock came, and I paid my money and went in. The first thing to do was to find my box—you see, the 12's were all on the floor when I left in the morning and I had no idea where to find them—so I looked about, and there, affixed to one of the pillars in the hall, was a printed card giving a list of awards; to my surprise and delight I found that I was one of the winners—placed second with Mr. Smallbones first. Oh, the joy of it, a flush of pride, a thrill that will never fade from memory! second in a class of forty exhibitors! Mr. Paul, of Cheshunt, had one of those cards displayed in his office window that same year when I paid a visit to the Cheshunt Nurseries. With pride I read the record again, and never since have I passed that office window without remembering the card. But to return to the Show. At last I found my box amidst a crowd of others. They were arranged six deep, piled up on a sloping stage in the dark underneath the gallery, and whenever after I attended the Saturday Popular Concerts I

always tried to get a seat under the gallery, because it was the site of a great victory—a prize won at the first exhibition of the National Rose Society, “The Great National Rose Show.”

On referring to the report of the Show it appears there were 400 exhibits and 100 exhibitors. In the Amateur Division the chief prize—a fifty guinea cup, presented by Messrs. Cranston, of Hereford, to be won outright for 48 varieties—was won by Mr. T. Jowett, of Hereford, with Mr. R. N. G. Baker, of Exeter, a close second. The 36 was won by Mr. Baker, and the 24 by Mr. J. Atkinson, of Brentwood. It is interesting to note that Mr. E. Mawley offered a cup for 12 Teas, in competition for which twenty exhibits were staged. In the Nurserymen's Division Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, were first for 72 distinct, and also for 48 trebles, the 48 singles and 24 trebles going to Messrs. Cranston. The 24 singles went to Messrs. Curtis and Sandford, of Torquay, Mr. Benjamin R. Cant winning the 12 Teas. With respect to the class for 12 new Roses, Mr. Charles Turner was first, staging Miss Hassard, Prince Arthur, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Star of Waltham, John Stuart Mill, Royal Standard, Madame Prosper Laugier, Duchesse de Vallombrosa, Triomphe de France, Duke of Connaught, Oxonian and one other. In the class for three blooms of any new seedling Rose, Mr. Paul was first with John Bright and Mr. Turner second with Penelope Mayo. As an indication of some of the more popular Roses of forty years ago, classes were specifically provided and filled for 12 Alfred Colomb, La France, Maréchal Niel, Marie Baumann, Baroness Rothschild, Louis Van Houtte, Reynolds Hole and Fisher Holmes. And for 12 of any Rose not named above François Michelon and Marie Cointet were first and second respectively.

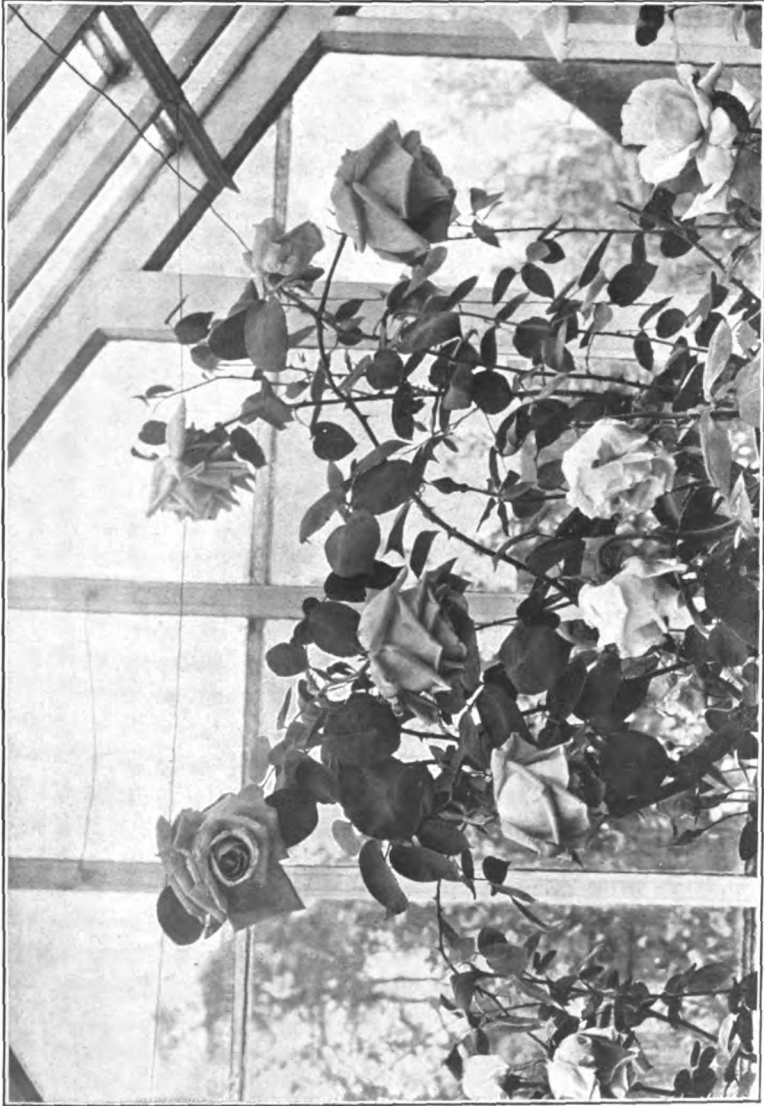
At this Show, and for many years after, all the Roses were staged in boxes; there were no decorative Roses to relieve the monotony of rows and rows of boxes. Regarding this, the remarks of the reporter may bear repeating. He states: “It was impossible to make any artistic arrangement, but Messrs. Veitch

and Sons, of Chelsea, and Messrs. Laing and Co., of Forest Hill, kindly contributed plants for the centre line of the tables, so breaking the dead level; but all experience tends to show that nothing can supersede the present style of boxes—and that being the case, all idea of artistic arrangement must be abandoned.” Nevertheless, “Grandmother’s Roses” were coming back, and following at their heels their grandchildren, the decorative Roses, so that foliage plants are now no longer required, and possibly the day is not far distant when even the formal exhibition box may disappear, but that is another matter.

A reminiscence of the first Show of the National Rose Society would perhaps be incomplete unless a note was made of the Roses exhibited. It will be remembered that forty years ago the Hybrid Perpetual was the predominant Rose. Indeed, the Hybrid Tea, as a class, was unknown, and the only Hybrid Tea recognised as such was Cheshunt Hybrid. Being dependent on the Hybrid Perpetuals, and these for the most part being reds and various shades, we had to introduce a few Teas to lighten up the box. Thus six varieties of Teas were staged: *Souvenir d’un Ami*, *Devoniensis*, *Niphetos*, *Maréchal Niel*, *Catherine Mermet* and *Marie van Houtte*. For these to find a place in the stands of a mixed class indicates to some extent the smallness of the Hybrid Perpetuals as compared with the size of the more modern exhibition Roses. Indeed, one remembers when Mr. Bennett later on staged at the Crystal Palace and for the first time a 24 box of his new seedling Rose, *Her Majesty*; great, flat, fully-developed flowers, that one of the objections to it was that when staged it would dwarf all the other Roses, and if used at all it must go as a corner bloom. The list of Roses set up in St. James’s Hall awakens memories of old favourites, beautiful in colour and exquisite in perfume, that one by one had to be discarded in the demand for size and form, for I have grown and exhibited nearly all the varieties given below, and remember them well. The following list is compiled from the Roses exhibited in the principal first prize stands, and the figures attached give

the number of times the variety was staged. It is a sort of Rose analysis :—

La France	10	Captain Christy	2
Louis van Houtte	10	Jules Margottin	2
Baroness Rothschild	9	Zelia	2
Charles Lefévre	9	Mme. Clemence Joigneaux	2
Camille Bernardin	8	Mons. Boncenne	2
Dr. Andry	8	Duchess of Edinburgh	2
Marguerite de St. Amand	8	Fisher Holmes	2
Xavier Olibo	8	Auguste Rigotard	2
Etienne Levet	8	Lord Macaulay	2
Exposition de Brie	7	Mme. Victor Verdier	2
Ferdinand Lesseps	7	Marquise de Gibot	2
Marie Baumann	7	Antoine Ducher	2
François Michelon	7	Princess Beatrice	2
Alfred Colomb	6	Mme. Vidot	2
Edward Morren	6	Comtesse de Serenye	1
Mdlle. Marie Cointet	6	Général Jacqueminot	1
Mdlle. Marie Rady	6	L'Esmeralda	1
Mme. Charles Wood	6	Lord Herbert	1
Victor Verdier	6	Mme. Charles Crapelet	1
Comtesse d'Oxford	6	Princess Mary of Cambridge.....	1
Mons. E. Y. Teas	6	Marie van Houtte	1
Duke of Edinburgh	5	Cheshunt Hybrid	1
Mons. Noman	5	Prince Arthur	1
Souvenir d'un Ami	5	Mme. Boutin	1
Mme. Hippolyte Jamain	5	Royal Standard	1
Annie Laxton	5	Duke of Wellington	1
Mdlle. Eugène Verdier	5	Baronne Bonstettin	1
Marquise de Castellane	5	Marquise de Montmart	1
Henri Lédéchaux	5	Miss Hassard	1
Abel Grand	5	Pierre Notting	1
Mdlle. Annie Wood	5	Duchesse d'Aoste	1
Duchesse de Vallombrosa	5	John Hopper	1
Mme. Lacharme	5	Mme. Barriot	1
Maurice Bernardin	5	Peach Blossom	1
Dupuy Jamain	4	John Bright	1
Mdlle. Marie Finger	4	Olivier Delhomme	1
Mme. Nachury	4	Miss Ingram	1
Prince Camille de Rohan	4	Jean Liabaud	1
Devoniensis	4	La Ville de St. Denis	1
Star of Waltham	4	Ferdinand Jamain	1
Marchioness of Exeter	4	Felix Généro	1
Niphotos	4	Mrs. Baker	1
Sénateur Vaisse	4	Elie Morel	1
Centifolia rosea	4	Duchesse de Morny	1
Mrs. George Paul	4	Clotilde Roland	1
Horace Vernet	4	Duchesse de Caylus	1
Maréchal Niel	4	Robert Marnock	1
Marquise de Lignerries	4	Paul Verdier	1
Sir Garnet Wolseley	3	Le Havre	1
Devienne Lamy	3	Marguerite Brassac	1
Nardy Frères	3	La Rhone	1
La Rosiere	3	Mdlle Jacquier	1
Emily Laxton	3	Beauty of Waltham	1
Catherine Mermet	3	Black Prince	1



SPRING ROSES AT "SILVERDALE," SUTTON.

ROSE GROWING ON CHALK SOIL.

By **A. M. ATEUR.**

I do not intend this article to be of a scientific nature, but simply a correct account of how I grow my Roses on a chalk soil. It is a practical experience with a most simple account of the methods employed, and as such may be of passing interest to a few of my fellow strugglers. Those readers who wish to complain of the style or want of style of the writer, please do so to the Editor, for all the blame is his, because he has worried me to write this article without knowing my limitations, or manifold and manifest shortcomings.

My first experience of Rose-growing was in Ireland, at Belmont, close to the famous nurseries of my friends, Hugh Dickson, Ltd., and from Mr. Sandy Dickson and his brother Hugh I caught the fever, and likewise too learned a few of their words of wisdom (having the run of their nurseries at all times). This was about fifteen years ago, and I had had several successes and failures too, at local shows, and was so badly taken with the Rose fever that I used to accompany the Dicksons to every show possible, and either assist or get in their way when staging was in progress.

Upon my removal to England I bought some ground in Surrey, near Banstead Downs, and determined to grow my Roses on a much larger scale, and the following is simply a description of my *modus operandi* :—

The garden is situate on one of the slopes of Banstead Downs, sheltered on the N. and N.E. by large elms, open to the S.E., E., and S.W. with a clear sweep of country to Epsom Downs, with

c

no house in sight. The depth of soil is only ten to fourteen inches, resting on what is locally called " Bullhead " chalk.

It was in the month of September that I took over the ground, which at the time carried a crop of cabbages, for which I paid the tenant farmer, as I wanted to get to work at once.

Alongside the elms was a farm roadway, about 4-ft. higher than the rest of the ground, made up of London ashes, tin cans, bottles and china of all kinds, and this was used to make the foundations of the paths. Even now we are constantly coming across china dolls, and last, but not by any means the least, I recently unearthed a complete china pig, of the most perfect piece of modelling I have seen, and this I think must have been the proverbial " Irish Lucky Pig."

The Rose portion of the garden was laid out with a round bed 8-ft. wide, and the rest made up into four flat beds. The first work was to dig, and then dig, till the whole of the ground was gone over and bastard trenched, a pick-axe being used to break up the " Bullhead " chalk.

The first year I purchased 83 loads of cow manure, and this was incorporated with the chalk, also quarter-inch bones were thrown in the trench before filling and worked in with the fork, being careful not to bring the chalk to the surface. I know that some of our scientific friends will say that with a chalk soil there was no need to add lime in the form of bones, but that is what I did.

My Irish friends then sent me 10,000 seedling Briars, and well I remember the day they arrived. It was in the afternoon, and on my arrival home about five o'clock, Morgan—my man—and I set to work and got them safely heeled in that night, by the light of the moon and a stable lantern, as I rather feared the frost. (Morgan, I may say, was a young man whom I picked out of the batch of six local labourers who had been engaged in trenching.)

The next day we started to plant the Briars, first digging a slight trench and laying them in on the slope 1-ft. apart, so that all the roots ran in one direction; 2-ft. from the first row a similar trench was made and planted, and so on, throughout the whole of the beds. Before this was finished hampers and baskets of Roses arrived, and these were planted in the outside borders. At the back were planted F. K. Druschki and J. B. Clarke 12-ft. apart, three Druschki, then three J. B. Clarke in single plants, to form pillars.

After this I had the work of planting the home portion of the garden, making up beds of 50 "Lady Pirrie," 50 Madame Abel Chatenay; I also had circular beds cut in grass, with six oblong ones round each circle containing about two dozen each of such varieties as Sunburst, Chas. de Lappise, Rayon d'Or, Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt, Coronation, Ethel Malcolm, and Countess of Shaftesbury.

I also planted a bank with "Rugosa Repens Alba," which have now grown to such an extent that they are periodically cut back with the ordinary garden shears, and notwithstanding neglect and rough treatment do remarkably well.

I decided to erect the usual pergola, and was fortunately able to obtain a few score of drain pipes; these were sunk into the ground, and I placed in them the poles, filling in tightly with cement. Climbers were then planted of all and every kind we could obtain in pairs, American Pillar, Jersey Beauty, Dorothy Perkins, Hiawatha, Minnehaha, Alberic Barbier, Debutante, Excelsa, Lady Godiva, Lady Ashtown, etc.

The following summer the work started in real earnest; Hugh Dickson kindly lent me a man, Blackwood, to help with the budding, and I engaged a local boy, Tommy, whose work it was to remove the soil from the collar of the Briars with a small hand fork, and wipe the stems clean with a piece of rag; then Blackwood and I started budding, while Morgan tied after us. We soon found we could bud quicker than the tyer could tie; consequently

when we each had budded a dozen or two in front of Morgan we would stop and help tie. So the work proceeded, and if any one of the four were glad to get to the end of a row and straighten out the kink in the back, it was Mr. Ateur.

The last day for budding duly arrived, and I promised the workers a good supper if we managed to put on 1,300 buds as a final. Needless to say, Tommy wanted no looking after, and he and all worked well and earned their meal; but the heaviest work was perhaps put in that night, for they wielded knife and fork far better than they ever did a garden fork or a budding knife. And now the work was done? Not a bit of it! Weeds! did ever such weeds grow, and at all costs they had to be kept under. After every shower of rain it was our work, whatever other things might be waiting, to hoe between all the rows of Briars, and it was only by so doing we kept the weeds under.

The following year, at the end of February, the Briars were topped, that is, the whole of the Briar above the inserted bud was cut clean away, and a few handfuls of Hugh Dickson's rose manure was scattered down the rows. This was lightly forked in by simply turning the soil over to the depth of not more than 2-in. and letting the rain do the rest. We soon began to see the results of all our labours. When the growths reached a certain height the foliage was "a sight to please the Gods," especially when the sun was setting; the varied coloured foliage was then almost as pleasing as seeing the plants in full bloom.

Soon disbudding occupied attention, and this was done very drastically, and at the same time diligent search was made for the rose maggot. I may here say never try to unfold a rose leaf that is curled to search for the maggot without first squeezing the leaf, and after squeezing taking it right off, as it will save you squeezing the same leaf over and over again.

I had very good results this first season both on the transplanted plants and on the maidens; that is, the budded Briars, except on

one border where an old elm hedge had previously been situate. The soil here was so exhausted that eventually I turned it over to the poultry.

In the autumn I removed alternate plants from the maidens to fill up gaps, leaving the plants about 2-ft. apart in the rows. In November, having a chance to obtain 20 loads of manure from a sewage farm, I had this carted and left in a heap till the spring. I may say that if this manure is carted when dry it is quite inoffensive, being odourless, but I would warn anyone who uses it not to disturb the heap just after a frost, or during the spells of muggy weather we have at times, otherwise it will resent violently the interruption to its slumbers.

Pruning began in the following March, and I started on the H.P.'s on St. Patrick's Day. I had a very trying time, as we had bitterly cold weather, with sharp showers of hail and sleet, and at times my hands were so cold that I could hardly hold the secateurs. All my plants, except the very strongest growers, were pruned hard down to about two or three eyes, all weak shoots being taken right away; in fact, so hard were they pruned that several "locals" who could see over the hedge into my garden set the report about that I had given up Rose-growing and cleared out all my plants. I tried the experiment of pruning one row of "George Dickson" at the end of January, and the others in their turn after March 17th, the reason being to see if I could get the second bloom out on the first row about the time of the National Rose Society's Summer Show, as I had noticed that the most perfect blooms of this variety (not quartered) were obtained from their second growth, and to a certain extent the experiment was a success.

After pruning: the manure I had obtained from the sewage farm was spread between the rows and at once forked in. Now you will realise why all the roots of the Briars were planted so as to run as much as possible in one direction. It enabled me to spread the manure so as it did not come into direct contact with the base

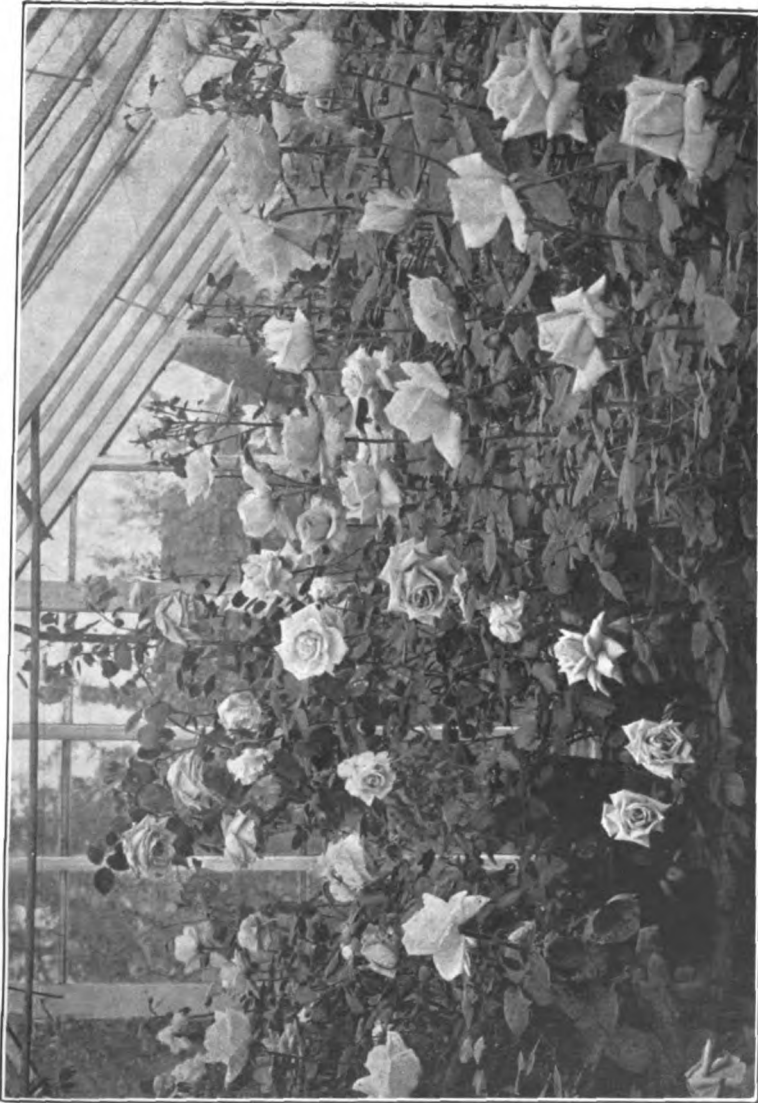
of the plants, and at the same time concentrate it where it would be most wanted. As soon as the first few leaves showed themselves, all of the plants were syringed with Cooper's V. 2. K. fluid as a preventive of mildew, and as growth proceeded the Dutch hoe and Bucco cultivator were kept busy, so as to keep the top soil loose and free from weeds.

I cannot impress too much upon growers, especially upon soil such as mine, the great value of the Bucco, but it is no use if weeds are allowed to grow first. If they do get the upper hand, then they must be cleared with an ordinary Dutch hoe, and then use the Bucco, it is quicker, and leaves the surface in just right tilth. Even during the longest drought and dry east winds, thanks to the Bucco, I had only to remove the top 2-in. of soil to find underneath that the ground was quite moist and warm, like a hot bed.

Last year—1916—I experienced a very trying time, and was in doubt if my blooms would not be over long before the National Rose Society's Show, but about a month before the Show a cold spell set in which continued until a few days before the Show, and the result was that I have never seen such blooms, and such great quantities of them, in so small an area; and if I grow Roses for fifty years, it would not, I think, be possible to have better results.

I remember our President calling in a few days before the Show and seeing a most perfect bed of Lady Pirrie. On my return from the Show about 9 p.m. I found Mr. Holland had brought three friends especially to see this bed; but alas! its glory had departed. Was it to be wondered at, when I had cut from it sufficient Roses to fill two round exhibition baskets besides spares? I am indebted to Mr. Holland for several hints, and especially do I value his advice about "William Shean," for I doubt if anyone has ever grown or shown "William Shean" better than he has.

It is rarely that I shade blooms that are required for shows, as by so doing they lose their colour a great deal, but varieties like



A CORNER IN THE PRESIDENT'S ROSE HOUSE AT "SILVERDALE," SUTTON.

“ William Shean ” must be shaded, as a shower of rain will spoil them for exhibition. If shading is done it is just to protect some very shapely blooms which, if exposed to the sun, might become too forward, and I only put the shades on for one day before a Show. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is another Rose which must be shaded from rain or heavy dew from its bud stage upwards; and more than once I have got up at 1.30 a.m. and gone to see if my shades were all right, when I had thought it possibly meant rain and there was a show to go to.

I am not much troubled with mildew, but had a great shock one evening. I had been showing a party of friends round about 7.30, and things were looking first class. After they had gone I just wandered round again, and suddenly noticed that the leaves of the plants in my large round bed were curled and mildewed, and the longer I looked the worse it became. I at once made up a few gallons of mixture (Cooper's V. 2. K.) and sprayed. This had the effect of checking the outbreak, but did not cure it, and the plants were never the same again that season.

Mrs. Ateur always has a free hand to cut whatever Roses she likes, except just before a show, and has a very keen eye for a perfect bloom; even to-day, October 20th, she has found some exquisite blooms, which, although I had been round the garden, had escaped my notice. About the middle of October, when opportunity offers and the soil is dry enough to work, the whole of the Rose beds are forked over just a few inches deep, and the surface *left as rough as possible*. This sweetens the soil, and is a great help in keeping it dry and friable during the winter.

Thanks to the chalk subsoil we are never waterlogged, and even after heavy rain the ground is quite workable.

I must not close this article without reference to the great help our feathered friends afford in the way of collecting insects of various kinds. As an instance, in June and July, when taking buds

for budding, one takes those shoots which have just flowered, and oftimes the flower in a decayed state is still remaining on the stem. While doing so one afternoon I was followed very closely by a tame robin, whom we called Bobby, and I noticed he immediately seized on the earwigs that fell from the old Rose blooms. As it was a hot day, when I had cut sufficient stems, I took them to the summer house to prepare them ready for taking out the buds, Bobby followed, and in a short period that I counted he devoured no less than thirty-four. At this time Mrs. Ateur brought out tea, and Bobby just hopped a yard or so away, and then returned to his feast, and tackled a further twenty-nine more, making 63 in all actually eaten, and this in under half an hour. Now, Mr. Scientist, please say where Bobby packed those 63 earwigs, work out the capacity of his crop, and size and weight of the insects.

Morgan has been away at the front, and wounded twice, but I am glad to say he was back here two weeks ago and gave me a little advice. My head gardener is now a boy of 14, who comes in every evening, and all day Saturday, so the weeds are not quite so clear this year as one would wish, but I am hopeful for the near future, so I do not neglect the necessary hoeing. My advice to all growers of Roses on chalk soil is to hoe, and hoe, and hoe again, and then some.

ROSES ON A LIGHT SOIL.

By **CHARLES PAGE, Dropmore Gardens, Maidenhead.**

When removing from Cornwall some seventeen years ago to take charge here, I did not expect to be able to grow Roses with any great measure of success. I had visited the garden many years before, and therefore knew something of the soil and surroundings. Dropmore stands on a spur of the Chiltern Hills, and is nearly three hundred feet above sea level. The soil varies greatly; in some parts a fairly good loam is found, while a short distance away the gravel is but a few inches below the surface. But Roses were wanted in quantity, and the following autumn a start was made to form a rosary.

I was born in East Anglia, and spent the early years of my life in a good garden, where Roses were well grown. While there I made the acquaintance of several of the East Anglian Rose-growers, and gained some experience in budding and general cultivation, and last, but not least, that love of the Rose to which I am happy to say I have remained steadfast for the last fifty years. One thing I noticed soon after my arrival here was that the Dog Rose, *Rosa Canina*, was very plentiful in the hedgerows, and made very good growth. This was a hopeful sign.

The site selected for the Rose garden was at that time occupied by herbaceous plants and shrubs, bordering on gravel walks. I had the ground cleared early in the autumn and the gravel removed, as it was intended to have grass paths. The question of soil of a suitable nature was solved, by my obtaining what I wanted from an old pasture some little distance away, lying on a lower level. Here the soil was a good holding loam, just what was required.

The entire site was trenched 2-ft. deep, well-decayed manure being mixed with the bottom spit, and sufficient of the new soil, with which was incorporated a good supply of ground bones, added to bring the ground up to the required level. The beds, four in number, were about 25-yds. long by 3-yds. in width, and the grass paths were 3-ft. wide. A pergola for climbers separated each bed. Four varieties only were chosen, one for each bed, and they were Joseph Hill, Warrior, Ecarlate and Betty. The two latter varieties did not prove satisfactory, so they were discarded, and plants of Joseph Hill and Warrior took their place. These have done remarkably well, and the beds have never had the soil renewed, though, of course, many of the original plants have died and had to be replaced. A dressing of manure is given in the autumn, which is lightly forked in. After pruning bone meal is also sprinkled freely on the beds early in the season before growth commences.

Naturally I was anxious to exhibit. So I joined the National Rose Society, and a small collection of the leading exhibition varieties was purchased. Attached to the garden here there is about one acre of ground, which was used for growing vegetables and flowers. Here the soil was fairly good, and a portion of this site was trenched and plenty of fresh loam from the old pasture added, with liberal dressings of farmyard manure and bone meal as the work proceeded. The growth of the plants the first season was not very promising; it was very hot and dry, and time did not admit of much watering being done; but the second season better growth was made, and I was able to exhibit and win a prize or two at Reading and Windsor. My former experience had taught me that, to get exhibition blooms of many varieties, it was necessary to grow them as maidens; and I now bud 500 stocks yearly, half dwarfs with the H.P. and H.T.'s, and the remaining half standards with Teas. I think Hybrid Perpetuals are of very little use to an exhibitor except, perhaps, a few varieties, such as Coronation, Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau, Hugh Dickson, Mrs. John



MRS. GEORGE MARRIOTT (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL, SPECIAL EXHIBIT
OF NEW ROSES, JULY 17TH, 1917.

Raised by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son, Portadown, Ireland.

Laing and Snow Queen. Hybrid Teas, however, do fairly well as cut-back varieties such as Avoca, Bessie Brown (best on half standards), Dean Hole, Duchess of Westminster, George Dickson, Lady Ashtown, Mme. Jules Bouché, Amy Hammond and Mrs. Joseph H. Welch ; but, as a rule, most of the exhibition blooms are obtained from the maidens and second year plants.

The advantage of having plenty of ground is I am able to give the Roses a change ; and I am thus enabled to grow some remarkably good Roses. Teas, as may be expected, do fairly well on our light soil, and are mostly grown as half standards. Some of the strong growers, such as Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Mrs. Hubert Taylor, Molly Sharman-Crawford and W. R. Smith do well as dwarfs on the Briar cutting stock. The briars for standards I select myself, giving preference to those which are two years old, and about the thickness of one's little finger. With weakly growers like the Mermet family, I find that by budding from the strongest and best shoots the plants seem to attain more vigour, and I believe there is a good deal in favour of bud selection for all Roses. I like, if possible, to use buds from a shoot which has borne a good bloom. Tea Roses here do not as a rule require much protection during winter, unless it should prove unusually severe, when dry bracken is placed loosely over the plants, care being taken to remove it as soon as danger is passed. Being surrounded by woods we do not feel the effects of late frosts and cold winds, and Teas are generally at their best by the end of June—too early for the July Show. Mildew is the worst pest to contend with, but by using sulphide of potassium before the plants commence growth, and " Abol " afterwards, it is kept under. Artificial manures which promote healthy growth are now advertised by most professional Rose-growers, but soils vary so much that it is always an advantage to have them tested, in order to find out if any of the constituent parts necessary for the healthy growth of Roses are absent. Here, though overlaying gravel and chalk, the soil is deficient in lime, and the numerous old chalk pits in the neighbourhood testify that

farmers in years gone by were aware of this, and chalk was largely used for farm crops. Guano is an excellent manure for promoting shape and colour of flowers, while nitrate of soda if used in the spring at the rate of 1-oz. to the yard generally gives good results. All artificial manures are best used in showery weather, and at once hoed in. I am a strong advocate of the hoe, especially during the growing season; weeds, or no weeds, keep the hoe going, it pays.

In conclusion, I may state that by planting weeping standards and climbing varieties, the garden here has been transformed from an almost roseless one to one in which Roses predominate, and they have by their beauty and fragrance well repaid all the labour bestowed upon them.



ROSE GROWING IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

By the Rev. G. E. JEANS, Shorwell Vicarage, Isle of Wight.

When I first came to the island (we all of us, of course, call this *the* island) in 1887 Rose-growing was in a very chaotic condition. I myself was little fitted to be an instructor, though I had always been brought up in horticultural surroundings—my father, a Lincolnshire Vicar, being a rather well-known gardening writer. I had, it is true, done something that has since borne fruit while I was a house master at Haileybury, and a strip of wilderness there behind the College, of which I first annexed a small piece for myself, now blossoms from end to end with Roses. But I knew little about scientific growing; I had hardly heard of the National Rose Society, and if I had done, our Society did not then diffuse its light for beginners with any of the admirable publications which now make the way of a *tyro* so comparatively easy. I owe my training in the higher walks of Rose-growing to the late Mr. Charles Grahame, a real enthusiast, and the warmest-hearted of friends, to whom more than to any other man the smaller growers in the National Rose Society are indebted for the care which is now taken of their interests. Mr. and Mrs. Grahame used generally to spend the summer on our coast; they were frequently at Shorwell; and soon my Rose garden began to develop properly.

There was of course no Rose Society then here. The nearest approach to it was the Ryde Exhibitions Association which gave a small show of Roses among several other flowers about the end of June. No one in the island had, I think, more than 200 or 300 trees of show Roses. But my friend, the Rev. John Spittal, Vicar-

of Haven Street, and Mr. J. O. Brook, of Ryde, who had much to do with the Ryde exhibitions, were anxious that more should be done, and constituted with me a triumvirate to make a beginning. We arranged a few prizes separately for the whole island at the Ryde Show in 1892, and began to get things together as a Society. Lord Tennyson lent his famous name (after some persuasion) as a President, but took no part in our counsels. I may say here, slightly to anticipate, that Sir Barrington Simeon, then M.P. for Southampton, succeeded him, and made a very good President. He was a Rose grower himself, to some extent, and one year won the Challenge Cup. We were fortunate in getting Mr. Matthews, of Ryde, as our working secretary. He is not a Rose grower. I think his number of Roses is about four; but he had the invaluable experience of working the Ryde Exhibitions, and there never could be a more willing colleague.

We thought it right, then, in 1893, to begin with Newport, as the capital of the island, though Ryde is a far better place, both for the abundance of large gardens, and for the number of people who will pay to see a Rose Show. The Vicarage garden was kindly lent by Canon Clement Smith. It was not a good place, being mostly on so steep a hill that fixing the tents was a difficulty. The road also runs so near, that the economical populace of Newport thought it cheaper to listen to our excellent Marine band outside, and save their sixpences. But we succeeded in getting together a very fine show, of which we might well be proud for a beginning. Mr. and Mrs. Grahame came down to give invaluable help, and persuaded some other mainland growers to come too. Some of the giants—Messrs. B. R. Cant and Sons, Mr. Frank Cant, Mr. Prince, and Mr. George Paul—came. The season was so early that we had to put our show forward to June 15th, so that other places did not clash. It was quite a revelation to the islanders, very few of whom then belonged to the National Rose Society, what Roses could be, and it is from this day that I date the remarkable development of Rose-growing, which I have lived to see amongst us. I was lucky

enough to get the first Challenge Cup—this Cup is still on my sideboard—and the gardening papers called mine “ a rather small, but singularly clean and fresh exhibit.”

Queen Victoria was graciously pleased to smile upon our effort, not only consenting to be Patron, but giving a gold medal. After some discussion she selected 12 distinct, open to the island only, for the medal, and their Majesties King Edward and King George have continued the same. Some time afterwards a new regulation of the National Rose Society was made, which prevented the affiliated Societies from offering a gold medal at all, and I was duly notified of the fact. I at once told the late Mr. Mawley that I should leave to him the agreeable task of telling Queen Victoria that she must mend her ways. Mr. Mawley, with his accustomed tact, immediately discovered that a royal command overrode all by-laws; and the consequence is, as we proudly boast, that we are the *only* affiliated Society with a gold medal. Twelve distinct for it seems small, but the competition for it has been amazingly strong. I have never been able—woe is me—to win it myself, much as I should have liked to do so. There was one year indeed when I thought that angelically clear-sighted judges might perhaps—but no matter.

Well, Rose-growing then made a jump amongst us, and many were added to the faith and the National Rose Society every year. One I must be allowed to mention, because she has been a tower of strength to us in many ways, Mrs. Croft Murray, of Perivale, Ryde. This lady has won many prizes at the National Rose Society, but never of the importance that her Roses would have entitled her to, if she had been a little more ambitious. One very wet year when the Metropolitan Show was at its poorest, and almost every Rose from the mainland was more or less spotted, Mrs. Murray's firsts (of course) in some minor classes shone out, as if we never had any but very gentle raisers; and three different people remarked to me: “ Why did not your island lady put her boxes together and go in for the Amateur Championship? She couldn't have helped winning it.”

Our standard certainly has been very high, more in quality than in numbers of blooms. Aiming at that I hold to be a mistake, and a bad education for the very people to whom we want to teach quality. I was once at the show at Tibshelf, a colliery village in Derbyshire, and the principal class was for 72, and this about the 18th of July! Of course there was hardly a bloom in it which would have found admission into our principal classes of 24 and 12, somewhere about Midsummer Day.

But we had good competition in most years. One year nine professionals, I think, entered for the 24 class. Once a minor grower from a distant county arrived with an astonishing number of boxes, evidently meaning to take enough prizes to pay for his journey. I was really very sorry that after all he did not get a single prize. As he left he said: "Never again, Sir; I had no idea you were such a hot lot!"

One feature in particular, as Mr. Frank Cant long ago remarked to me, has been distinctive of our show, and that is the immense variety of the places in which it has been held, nearly all of them beautiful. We have had it in six or seven of the many lovely gardens in Ryde—often twice; in the garden of Rylstone, at Shanklin, which looks down right into the famous Chine; at Newport and Cowes; in the Public Gardens of Ryde and Ventnor; in the grounds of Osborne; and on the historic bowling green of Carisbrook Castle, where Charles I had a memorable interview with the Puritan Mayor of Newport. All these shows were, more or less, in view of the sea; but perhaps the most curious one was in the pavilion at the end of the pier at Ryde, which being circular showed the blue sea in every direction, and made with the gorgeous boxes of Roses quite a dazzling colour effect. In 1897 when the National Rose Society came to Portsmouth, as there was no local Rose Society, we did our best to fill that place; and though this naturally carried some difficulties with it, and though our feathers were a little ruffled, it was a very good thing for our island Rosarians, few of whom had ever seen the National Rose Society's Show, nor learnt of what Roses really are capable.



ELIZABETH CULLEN (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF NEW
ROSES, JULY 17TH, 1917.
Raised by Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., Newtownards, Co. Down.

I have said little about Rose-growing in the island apart from the show, because that, I think, has been in the main its history. Nature has favoured us. We have just the right climate—an unusual share of sunshine, and a moist and absolutely untainted air always charged with health-giving salt—as good for Roses as it is for children. We have every variety of soil in bewilderingly small patches, so that two or three quite different may meet in the same garden. The Isle of Wight Rose Society, of course, is dormant, but by no means dead, though many patches of Rose garden have patriotically given place to potatoes. When the war is over we shall again, please God, “man our mighty youth,” and if we will duly cherish lawful ambition, I should not despair of even the Amateur Championship moving across to the island.



A STUDY OF FORM IN THE ROSE.

By **H. R. DARLINGTON**, Deputy-President, Potters Bar.

“Fain would I dwell on form.”—*Romeo & Juliet*, Act II, Sc. 2.

During the course of the Second Punic War a luckless Roman banker, minded, it would seem, to make some private display of his flowers for the benefit of the public, appeared in the porch of his house overlooking the Forum with a chaplet of Roses on his head, but this coming to the ears of the Senate appeared to them to be a display not only of Roses but of very questionable taste, and to mark their disapproval the Senate ordered the unfortunate gentleman to be thrown into prison, and kept him there till the end of the war.* Some of us, doubtless, may feel some sympathy with the hapless financier thus arbitrarily deprived of his liberty for a comparatively venial offence by a hard-hearted and irresponsible Government, acting perhaps at the instigation of whatever powers represented the evening papers of the period. The incident shows at least how ancient and widespread is the feeling shared, I fancy, by most of us at the present day, that while the country is in danger such leisure as we may possess should be mainly devoted to such work of public usefulness as may be open to us, and that our Roses must be satisfied with a bare minimum of care during this period. Indeed, many of us have already discovered that the growing of Roses has proved a very fair gardening education, capable of being turned to practical account in the case of fruit, and even vegetables, when occasion requires.

*L. Fulvius argentarius bello Punico secundo cum corona rosacea interdū e pergula sua in forum prospexisse dictus, ex auctoritate senatus in carcerem abductus, non ante finem belli emissus est. Pliny *Hist. Nat.* Bk. xxi, c. 6.

It was doubtless some feeling of this kind, and not merely difficulties of transport, which led to the abandonment of the National Rose Society's Metropolitan Show, and the same, or a similar sentiment, causes one rather to look back over the past than to consider chiefly the Roses now growing in our gardens. I make, therefore, no apology for devoting this article to a review of the development of form in the Rose.

The double Rose has been in existence, and cultivated, as far back as we have any records. It is mentioned by both Greek and Roman authors, and its origin is unknown. The ancients, however, tell us little of its form. Theophrastus had noticed that the wild kinds had smaller flowers of a duller colour than those which were cultivated, and Pliny, who knew 12 varieties of Roses, says: "The essential points of difference in the Rose are the number of the petals, the comparative number of the thorns on the stem, the colour and the smell. The number of the petals, which is never less than five, goes on increasing in amount till we find one variety with as many as a hundred, and thence known as the 'Centifolia.'" Difference in the form or shape of the flowers, which is so marked a feature of our modern Roses, does not seem to have occurred to him, though he endeavours to describe the varieties then known. The explanation may be that the double Roses of the period differed but little in form. It is at least probable that these flowers were not very large, for there is a passage in Martial* which points to ten flowers being used to form a chaplet for the head. The wearing a chaplet on the head at feasts was regarded not merely as an ornament but as a protection against the fumes of wine.

From the time when the Romans were overwhelmed by the barbarians down to that of the revival of learning in Europe, our knowledge of the Rose is very slight. One may surmise that it was preserved and cherished in the monastic and convent gardens,

*Sutillie aptetur decies rosa crinibus . Mart. x, 94.

and might perhaps expect to find some assistance from the illuminated missals, but in such few of these as have come under my notice the flower has been shown in too conventional a manner to give any adequate idea of its progress.

We know also as a fact that Roses were grown in English gardens in very early days in our history, but little of detail regarding them, and the modern history of the Rose in England may perhaps be considered as starting with Gerard (1596) and Parkinson.

We may at all events satisfy ourselves that any progress that had occurred in the development of form in the Rose between Roman times and the eighteenth century must have been very small.

JOHN PARKINSON.

In his "Paradisi in Sole, Paradisus terrestris" (1629) John Parkinson dwells on the great variety of Roses. He tells us that he "had to furnish his garden 30 sorts at the least, every one notably different from the other, and all fit to be there entertained; for there are some other that being wild and of no beauty or smell we forbear, and leave to their wild habitations." He describes 24 different kinds, and illustrates 14 of them. Of those illustrated 11 are more or less double and three are single forms; all the illustrations show fully-expanded flowers with or without side buds, the general form is similar in nearly all cases, but some of them vary in the size and amount of doubling shown. The central petals in the fully double forms are all short and turned back flat, rather after the fashion of a dandelion, or carnation, though in some cases the petals overlap one another like the tiles of a roof, imbricated, as it is technically termed, to a greater or less extent.

It may be said at once that the great advance in the form of the flower that has taken place in our modern Roses has been in part the bringing up of the centre petals into a more or less pointed cone, coupled with the increase in their size and perfecting of their arrangement in the flower, and partly also in perfecting the contour of the flower.



TYPES OF ROSES FROM "GARDEN OF PLEASANT FLOWERS."
Parkinson.

1. The Damask Rose.
2. The great Provence Rose.
3. The Franckford Rose.
4. The dwarf red Rose.
5. The Hungarian Rose.
6. The great double yellow Rose.

In describing the form of the flowers of his Roses, Parkinson usually confines himself to the size of the flower and the extent of its doubling, many of his double forms being such as we should now describe as only semi-double. In the case of "the great double Damaske Province, or Holland Rose," however, he gives us a more detailed account of its form:—

"The flowers or Roses are of the same deep blush colour that the damaske Roses are, or rather somewhat deeper, but much thicker, broader and more double, or fuller of leaves by three parts almost, the outer leaves turning themselves backe when the flower hath stood long blowne, the middle part itself (which in all other Roses almost have some yellow threads in them to be seene) being folded hard with small leaves, without any yellow almost at all to be seen." Thus we see that this Rose was not only the most completely doubled of his forms, but was beginning to collect together the centre petals in the manner of our Roses of to-day. He gives an illustration of this Rose, but the particular character of the form he describes could scarcely be gathered from his figure.

Parkinson appears to have been acquainted with the value of disbudding for improving the quality of the flowers, and recommends the practice in the case of the difficult double yellow Rose. As an illustration of his care in observation it is interesting to notice that he had observed the rise of the sepals after flowering in *R. pomifera* as a specific character of this Rose. This character is very constant in certain species, and, though little noticed by the early botanists in their endeavours to classify the genus, was in the latter half of the nineteenth century made great use of by Professor Crépin for systematic purposes.

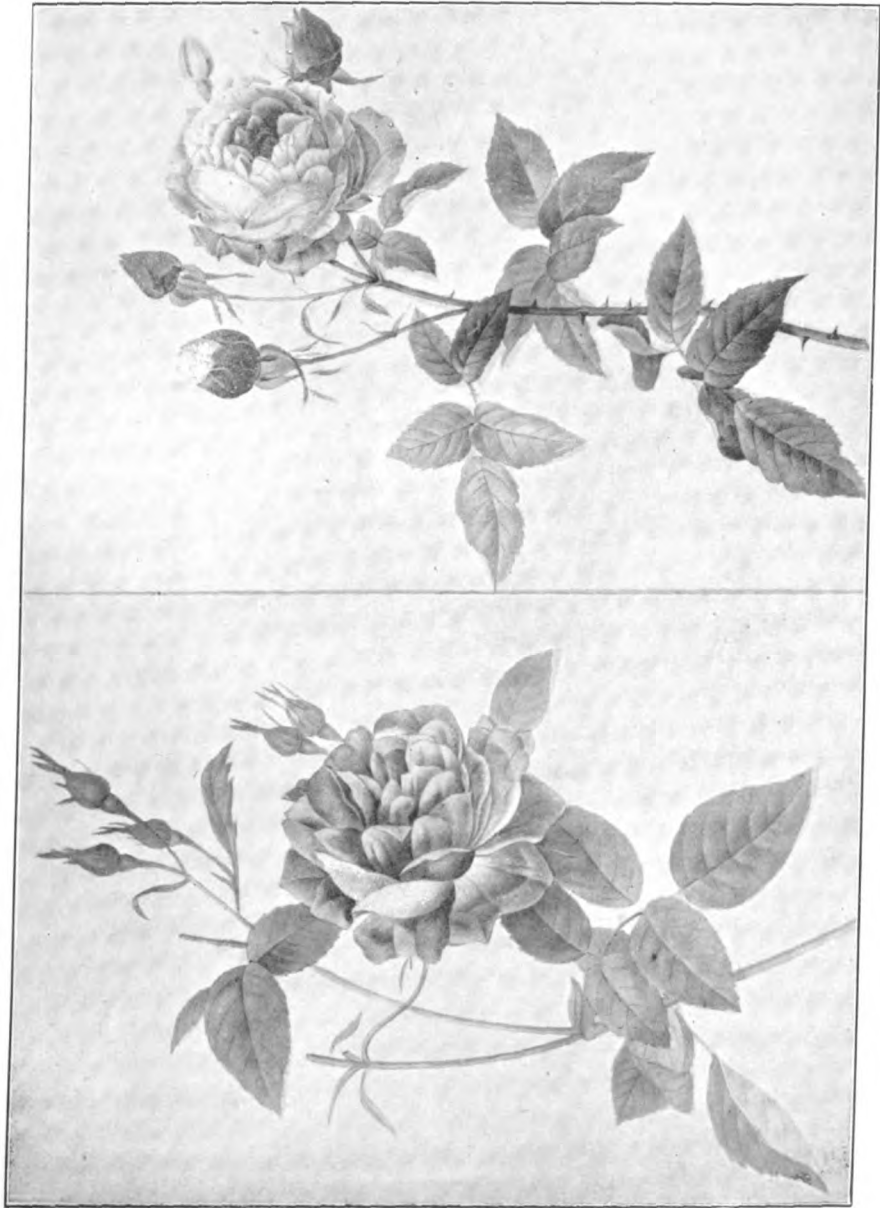
REDOUTÉ.

P. J. Redouté's "Les Roses" was published in the folio edition in 1817 and in the 8vo. edition in 1824. The latter consists of 40 livraisons, or parts, each part containing four plates of Roses

drawn and painted by Redoutè himself, the descriptive monograph which accompanied them being written by A. C. Thorry. A large number of the plates, many of which are of very great beauty, depict single or semi-double Roses, but in the completely double forms we can trace a considerable development since Parkinson's period. A great change, in fact, had actually taken place, for in the interval there had been introduced into Europe the three forms of *R. indica*, to the gradual improvement of which by hybridisation and selection we owe the present Roses of our gardens.

Redouté gave 14 forms, or derivations of *R. indica*, and one naturally turns to them in the endeavour to trace advance in form. Of these, four are single Roses. The rest fall into two types, one is the rather rounded form of flower with loose petals, illustrated by the common pink China Rose and others, such as *R. indica fragrans*, a Rose which might be more grown, *R. indica multipetala*, *R. indica sub-alba*, perhaps the form with greatest depth in the flower, and *R. indica pumila*, resembling the tiny Rose we now grow under Miss Lawrence's name, which makes neat little bushes with small but tidy little flowers; the other type resembles to a great extent the common red China, in which the petals are rather narrower, and the centre of the flower flat, like a pink. None of these showed any great advance in form, but it was from crosses with the fuller and rounder form, illustrated also by a few other types of flowers, such as *R. centifolia* and *R. bifera*, that the development was ultimately to come.

It is clear that the Tea Rose when first introduced was found to be of very delicate constitution. Though first introduced towards the end of the eighteenth century (1789), it was not till some thirty years later that it was at all widely cultivated, and even then, perhaps, required the warm climate of the South of France to grow well out of doors, and its cross with the China Roses seems also to have given a delicate plant. A hardier cross, however, was found in the Bourbon Rose, discovered in 1817, and apparently introduced into France by M. Neumann, gardener of the Museum in



R. INDICA CRUENTA.
R. INDICA.
From "Les Roses," par J. P. Redouté.

1824, under the name of Rose Edward. This was believed to be a cross between the Tea and *R. bifera*. The next 25 years (1825-1850) was a period of great development, not only had the Teas greatly improved in form and vigour by the raising of such Roses as Niphetos, Sombreuil, Devoniensis and Safrano, but yet another cross had been effected, which proved so successful as to constitute the new race of the Hybrid Perpetuals. This arose when, about 1842,* Laffay introduced La Reine and Desprez Baronne Prévost. The ground colour of La Reine was a rose-pink with a slight tinge of lilac, while Baronne Prévost was carmine-rose. Both very soon became popular, the Baronne was the hardier and more thorny of the two, but La Reine was the more notable, the flowers were large and full, 4-in. to 4½-in. in diameter, with large petals bright satiny rose-pink on the inside and pale rose on the outside, carried erect on smooth green stems. Curtis wrote of La Reine: "A greater sensation has rarely been excited among florists than was caused by the announcement of the Floral Queen, to which title its style of beauty lays no mean claim. Its colour is a clear deep pink—delicately striped or veined with carmine—its form globular, very double and massive. The singularly stiff reflexed edges, contrasting with the glossy pale pink of the backs of the petals, give a distinct character to this Rose, while the guard petals being very stout and rigid—more so than in any other Rose we know—enable it to retain its perfect form to the last." In another place he tells us that from its mass of petals it seldom expanded properly in the North of England. It may be considered the head of the family that afterwards included François Michelon, Paul Neyron and Mrs. John Laing.

Desprez was a most enthusiastic amateur who raised many Roses besides Baronne Prévost, amongst others Mme. Desprez, Charles Desprez and Noisette Desprez were well known in their day. It is related of him that when he found he was dying he

*This is the date given by M. Jules Graveraux, Simon and Cochet (*Noms des Roses*), assign 1842, for Baronne Prévost and 1843 for La Reine, while Curtis takes 1843 for La Reine and 1844 for Baronne Prévost.

caused one of the most perfect of his creations to be brought to him that he might throw a look of affection and regard on his favourite before he breathed his last breath.

HENRY CURTIS.

Henry Curtis published the first volume of his "Beauties of the Rose" in 1850, and the second in 1853; he describes and illustrates in coloured lithograph plates some 38 varieties; he says that his essay is "only ventured on with the thought that faithfully drawn and coloured portraits must convey a much better idea of this flower than any verbal description, however correct, more particularly as the catalogues of the four principal growers vary in most instances." Somewhat unkindly, perhaps, he prefaces his description of each Rose with the catalogue description of the variety given by Messrs. Rivers, Lane, Wood, Wm. Paul and himself. For instance, in the case of the Duchess of Sutherland, an H.P. raised by Laffay in 1839, a standard of which, grown by the late Mr. Mawley, is illustrated in the "Rose Annual, 1916," p. 122, the description is headed—

Rivers.—Bright rose—mottled—large, superb.

Lane.—Glossy blush—very beautiful.

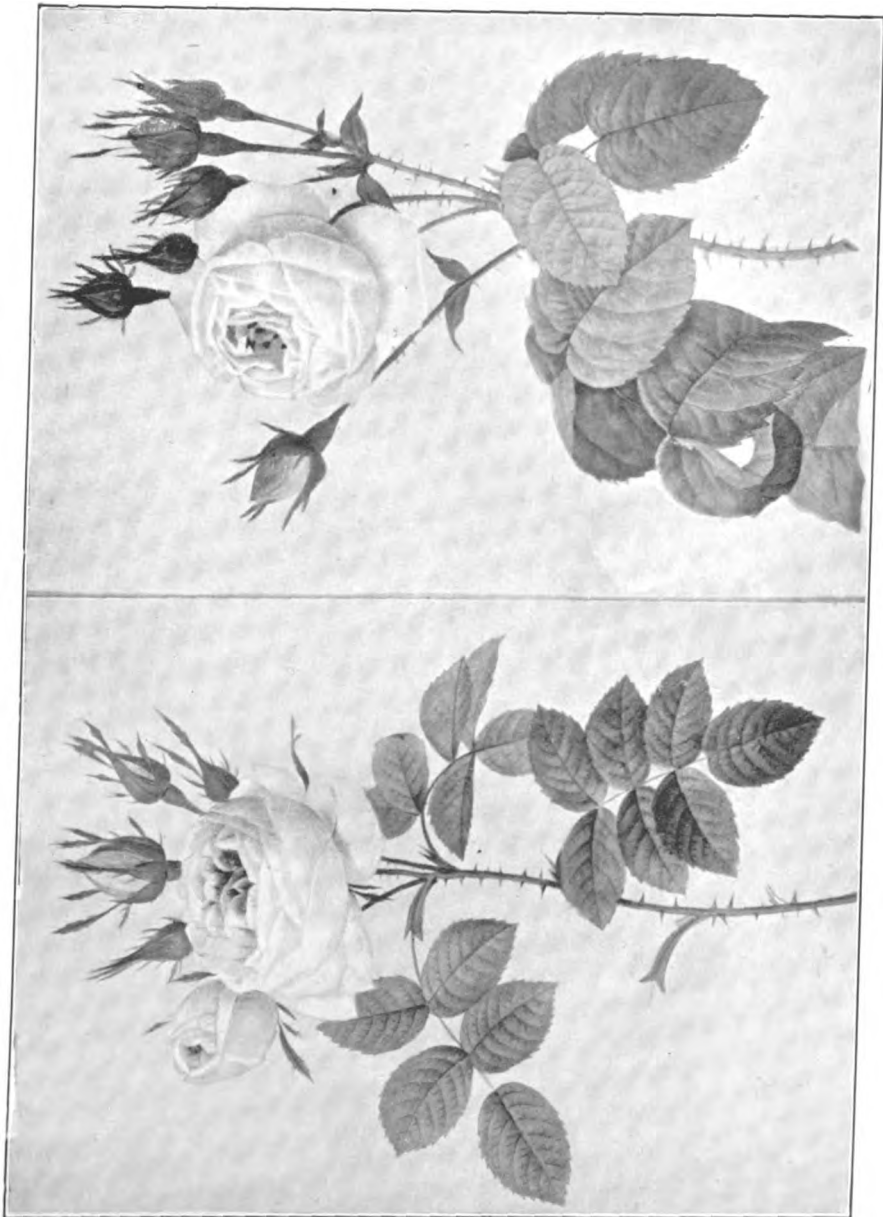
Wood.—Bright rose—mottled—very splendid.

Paul.—Pale rose—magnificent—very large and very double—cup—vigorous.

Curtis.—Deep pink—most beautiful form and very sweet.

From this we may gather, that while accuracy in the description of colour was then found no easier than it is to-day, our catalogue writers of 1917 have no monopoly in the use of superlatives.

Curtis's plates are hard and uncompromising, but while their study may afford little satisfaction regarding them as objects of beauty, yet they were doubtless carefully and accurately drawn, and, with a little imagination afford very fair ideas of the flowers they depict.



R. BIFERA OFFICINALIS.

R. CENTIFOLIA BULLATA.
From "Les Roses," par J. P. Redouté.

It is easy to see that since the time of Redouté a great change had come over the garden Rose. It is very much larger, with broader and more imbricated petals, and many more of them. Curtis generally shows us the fully-expanded flower accompanied by buds, and often with a half-opened flower as well. In nearly all cases the flower is rather flat, and the centre petals somewhat short.

The 38 Roses selected by Curtis comprise 21 H.P.'s, 9 Teas, 2 Tea Noisettes, 2 Chinas, 3 Bourbons, and 1 Moss Rose.

The fame of the H.P.'s was then at its height, and they were greatly esteemed as garden Roses. A few years later * Rivers wrote of them: "So magnificent are many of the new Roses in these families that to see them is an education, and the memory of their beauties are an ever present delight"; though even in those days he complained that Rosarians were overburdened with varieties. Of the 21 chosen by Curtis I doubt very much whether there is a single variety still generally cultivated. As would be the case to-day, the pinks and rose shades predominated; Curtis gives nine of these including, besides the three, *La Reine*, *Baronne Prévost*, and *Duchess of Sutherland*, already mentioned, *Reine des Fleurs*, a large, rather stiff flower; *Pompone de St. Radigonde*, quite a small, prettily-formed bloom; *Prudence Ræser*, *General Negrier*, *Louise Peyronny*, globular with incurved petals; and *William Griffiths*, a rather dull rosy lilac. The crimsons, of which there were seven, are headed by the well-known *Géant des Batailles*, followed by *Dr. Marx*, *Standard of Marengo*, *Robin Hood*, *Baronne Hallez*, *General de Cavaignac* and *William Jesse*. The last was first sent out in 1838 as an hybrid China, but was afterwards found to flower in autumn, and was then classed as an H.P. It is well known that it was long before a satisfactory white H.P. was forthcoming. Perhaps this did not take place till the advent of *Frau Karl Druschki* in 1900; though some of us may remember

*The first edition of Rivers' *Rose Amateurs' Guide* was published in 1854: an 11th edition appeared in 1877.

the early eighties, when Merveille de Lyon was the white representative of the class to be found in every box at the shows. Curtis's group of white, or blush H.P.'s, contained five varieties: Duchesse de Montpensier, Amandine, Queen Victoria, Caroline de Sansal, and Joan of Arc, the last decidedly the most pleasing in form.

Turning to the nine Tea Roses we seem at once to come to flowers of a more modern type; the picture of *Devoniensis* shows a full flower with a much higher centre than we have yet seen. Curtis is enthusiastic about it: "Not only is it the most powerfully scented and largest of its family, but its petals are so thick and waxy, its foliage so magnificent (even the thorns, which are of brilliant crimson) as to render it in every respect perfect." Unhappily, it seems to require a warmer climate than most of us can offer it. Its colour is creamy white, with the centre tinted pink or buff-pink, and we should now consider it as unsatisfactory as being too apt to become quartered. The plate of *Elize Sauvage* shows an interesting whitish flower with hollow centre of short yellow petals. *Safrano* brings us to one of the first of the type of modern decorative Roses, a thin flower of tolerable shape and pretty buds. It is well known through the South of France, and is sometimes seen in London early in the year. *Eugene Desgaches*, a strawberry-coloured rounded flower, can scarcely have attained much note. *Vicomtesse de Cazes* is another cream flower with hollow yellow centre. *Goubault*, still grown on a south wall for its fragrance, is a full, rather loose pink flower, and *Souvenir d'un Ami* was hardy for a Tea Rose of that period, and is only just disappearing from our gardens; while *Mme. Willermoz*, white with salmon centre, is still occasionally seen, but *Irma*, a flat, rose-coloured flower, has long disappeared.

The Tea Noisettes were *Cloth of Gold*, always difficult to flower, and *Solfaterre*, and both have practically passed away. Of the *Chinas Cramoisie Supérieure* is still in our gardens; it is a rather small rounded flower of fine crimson colour, and is better portrayed



H.P. LA REINE. From " Beauties of the Rose " (Curtis).

by Curtis than by Forney and Jamain, whose portrait is too flattering, showing the petals too well arranged. The other China, Archduke Charles, was rose-coloured, with a paler centre, and is no longer grown. The Bourbons were Armosa which, if not a very strong grower, makes a nice little dwarf fence, Margot Jeune, a dark crimson, and the better known Souvenir de la Malmaison. General Drouot is the only Moss Rose depicted. It was a curious crimson-purple colour, and semi-double.

If I have dwelt somewhat long on Henry Curtis it is because the number of flowers he depicts and the period when his book was published make his work peculiarly valuable in studying the development of form in the Rose.

“ It is since the advent of the China Rose and its congeners, the Bourbons and Remontants (H.P.'s),” wrote Parsons in 1847, “ that the Rose can be said to have taken its true place as the most valuable flower in the garden ; while the Rose was only known as blooming once in the season, there was some excuse for the preference given to hyacinths, tulips, carnations, etc. ; but at this time, when the latter require such very careful culture, and then bloom for a short time, they cannot compare in value with the many varieties of Remontant, Bourbon and China Roses, which furnish a constant succession of bloom throughout the season.”

By the year 1850 not only were perpetual-flowering varieties becoming common, but the development in form was settling down into fairly well-marked lines. Parsons's volume (published in 1847) may be referred to for the flowers of this period. As a book it is far more interesting than Curtis, but he only depicts two Roses—La Reine and Chromatella. These are depicted in colour like those of Curtis; but the portraits of La Reine require study for some little time before we can admit that they represent the same Rose. Parsons's portrait shows a much looser flower of a deeper and more homogeneous pink, in which respect he is confirmed by the plate of the same Rose given by Forney and Jamain.

Parsons attempted a new classification of garden Roses:—

1. Those that make distinct and separate periods of bloom throughout the season, such as the Remontant Roses (H.P.'s).

2. Those that bloom continually without any temporary cessation, as the Bourbon, China, etc., in which latter he included the Teas.

3. Those that bloom once only in the season, as the French, and others.

He intended at the end of his work to give a descriptive catalogue of 3,000 kinds with their synonyms, but this he seems to have been unable to accomplish. He gives, however, for each group a short description of "Two hundred choice varieties whose character is well established for superior and distinct qualities." In this select list he includes seven of Curtis's Roses: *Baronne Prévost*, *Dr. Marx*, *Duchess of Sutherland*, *La Reine*, *Pompone de St. Radegonde*, *Robin Hood*, and *William Jesse*, the remaining 13 varieties, with one exception, were introduced in 1846 or later, and so would probably not be known to him at the time he wrote.

In the same way, in Parsons's second division, which includes Bourbons, Chinas and Teas, he approves of nine of those chosen by Curtis. *Cramoisie Supérieure* and *Cloth of Gold* are omitted, but the rest were doubtless too recent in date to be known to him.

It seems probable that Curtis, like many Rosarians of to-day, was readily influenced by the attraction of novelty. The list of the Roses exhibited in pots at the great International Exhibition of 1866 has been preserved, and includes 94 varieties, yet this list includes only a poor 7 of the varieties selected by Curtis. These were *Baronne Prévost*, *Caroline de Sansal*, *Devoniensis*, *La Reine*, *Mme. Willermoz*, *Souvenir de la Malmaison* and *Souvenir d'un Ami*. Had the greater number of Curtis's select list already passed out of cultivation?

The year 1853 saw the introduction of a famous Rose in *Général Jacqueminot*. Its fine perfume and colour, and still more its free and continuous habit of flowering, made it exceedingly popular both in the garden and with the cut-flower trade. Dean Hole wrote of it: "*Général Jacqueminot*, for so many summers *the Rose* of our gardens, is still a glory and a grace, its petals soft and smooth as velvet, glowing with vivid crimson, and its growth being free and healthful." While Shirley Hibberd wrote: "That marvel of Roses *Général Jacqueminot* has enjoyed until quite recently an immense fame as the most richly coloured of all crimson Roses. . . . There is a peculiar individuality in its broad fleshy camellia-like petals, and it has the good quality of blooming in the autumn till actually stopped by the frost, and after very hard frosts it will sometimes open a few buds and light up the dulness of December with a glow of colour which warms as well as illuminates the scene so favoured."

Général Jacqueminot undoubtedly marks a great advance in the form of the flower in the group of H.P.'s. Its flowers are capable of showing a fairly high pointed centre when well grown, but they are not very large, and a large proportion of the blossoms are more rounded and less well shaped than we now consider to be necessary in a well-formed Rose. A year later, in 1854, appeared the Tea Rose, *Souvenir d'Elise*. This was a shy bloomer and of poor constitution, but in skilful hands was capable of producing a few flowers of very perfect shape. These were creamy white in colour, tinted rose, with a yellowish centre. In 1874 Foster Melliar wrote of it: "It is not a Rose suitable for garden purposes, but the sort for enthusiasts with whom one perfect, glorious bloom is worth a garden full of ordinary flowers. Every possible care should be bestowed in watching and protecting the bud, and diligently and highly feeding the plant until the medal bloom, the *Queen of the Show*, is cut." Few will now be at the trouble of cultivating it, but at the time of its introduction it marked a great advance in form in the Rose.

Tea Roses Since the Exhibition of 1866.

For the next quarter of a century the chief development may in some sense be found in the Tea section. It is clear that at this time all, or nearly all, the Tea Roses were wanting in hardiness. Shirley Hibberd, in his "Rose Book" published in 1864, insists on the difficulty of growing Tea Roses out of doors in the London district; he says: "Tea Roses are not generally happy. Gloire de Dijon and Devoniensis, Safrano, Niphetos, and sometimes Sombreuil and Navarre do pretty well out of doors, but . . . I cannot make much of Tea Roses without the help of glass." It was therefore of supreme importance to improve the hardiness of the class, and it will be convenient to trace out the development of this group first. In 1869 came Catherine Mermet, a lovely flower of perfect shape, capable of being grown out of doors, but still very delicate, and shortly afterwards appeared four really good Roses which, if they were not so perfect in form, had the blessing of a good constitution; these were Marie van Houtte (1871), Anna Olivier (1872), Perle des Jardins (1874), and Mme. Lambard (1877), the first and the last being seedlings from Mme. de Tartas. These were illustrations of a notable advance in hardiness, and may be regarded as the foundation of our bedding Tea Roses.

Tracing the family out we come to Mme. Cusin (1881), a beautiful rosy-pink flower, capable of attaining the Exhibition standing in point of form; Hon. Edith Gifford (1882), a hardy plant, with nicely formed medium-sized flowers of creamy white; Mme. de Watteville (1883), a beautiful flower, but the plant is tender, and, like The Bride (1885) best under glass. The Bride is a white sport of Catherine Mermet, and nearly all its flowers are very perfectly formed, leaving little to be desired in its particular type except hardiness. G. Nabonnand (1889) is a looser flower but fairly hardy; and Souvenir de S. A. Prince, of the same year, a white sport from Souvenir d'un Ami, when well grown is a good type of the cupped class of Tea Roses. Bridesmaid (1890) is similar to Catherine Mermet, but a bright pink.



T. DEVONIENSIS. From "Beauties of the Rose" (Curtis).

The introduction of Maman Cochet in 1893 is another landmark in the history of Tea Roses. It is a beautiful flower with high-pointed centre, the colour being deep flesh suffused with rose, and a fawn base to the petals. It was perhaps the first of the Exhibition Teas to be hardy and strong enough for general cultivation, and, if it were but capable of holding its head better, would leave little to be desired. White Maman Cochet followed it in 1897 and Mrs. Edward Mawley in 1899.

The present century has seen a certain advance in the Tea section, but the great Roses have not been numerous. Mme. Jules Gravereaux (1901) proved a very strong grower, with fine flowers, when they can be preserved from wet; while Mme. Henri Berger, of the same year, gives particularly well-formed pink flowers of the decorative type; 1902 gave us four Teas deserving mention, as they are all hardy and good growers. Souvenir de Pierre Notting, a fine yellow Tea, but too frequently spoilt by the roughness of the outer petals; Lady Roberts, a lovely apricot sport from Anna Olivier, with the only defect of being somewhat too loose in the flower and of losing colour in autumn; Mme. Antoine Mari, one of our most beautiful and shapely bedding Teas; and Mme. Jean Dupuy, specially good in a fine autumn.

Mme. Constant Soupert (1905) has fine form and delicate colouring, but rapidly spoils in wet weather.

A more useful, all-round Rose is Molly Sharman Crawford (1908), with white flowers carried upright. They are generally well formed, but at times apt to become crinkled, and the plant is not wholly free from mildew. 1910 gave us two Roses notable for their form—Mrs. Foley Hobbs, of the highest Exhibition type and a good grower on a standard, but which requires to be gathered and set up in a stand or vase to be seen in perfection, and Mrs. Herbert Stevens, belonging rather to the decorative type, but even more beautiful in form, which is distinct. Lady Hillingdon, of the same year, though a good bedder, is deficient in the form of

most of its flowers; Alexander Hill Gray (1911), of a pale lemon yellow, is another useful bedding Rose with well-formed flowers of medium size, and Lady Plymouth (1914), with pale buff flowers, concludes my list.

The most beautiful forms in this group have perhaps most nearly attained perfection of form in the Rose. They have great delicacy of colouring and high-pointed centre with lovely contour. They may conveniently be arranged in four more or less typical groups: (1) The thin flower with long bud and beautifully arranged petals illustrated by Mrs. Herbert Stevens with A. Hill Gray intermediate between it and the next group. (2) A fuller form, with long bud, but not very wide centre, e.g. Catherine Mermet and its sports, The Bride and Bridesmaid. (3) A still larger flower with more rounded and yet pointed centre, Mrs. Edward Mawley, and the two Cochets; and (4) The more voluptuous form of Mme. Jules Gravereaux, which approaches the H.T.'s.

In the China section such improvement as has come has been rather in colour than in form. When Queen Mab came in 1896 some move in this direction seemed to be beginning, but unless Comtesse du Cayla can be called in aid, which appeared in 1902, no real advance followed.

H.P.'s Since 1866.

Turning back, then, to the Exhibition of 1866, the point at which we left the H.P.'s, we find that year introduced in Horace Vernet, a Rose which at its best is yet unsurpassed. A perfect flower of this Rose, with each of the centre petals curving outwards from the centre like a Greek pattern surrounded by the velvet guard petals of fine colour, added to its delicious perfume, makes it indeed an attractive object. The Rose, however, is not altogether an easy one to grow, and requires frequent re-budding, moreover a large bed or long row will give us comparatively few of these perfectly-formed Roses, and that only after careful disbudding and attention, the greater number of the flowers produced being usually

poorly formed and of slight value. This is a great defect of the H.P.'s, and is one to which the whole class, with the exception of Frau Karl Druschki, and possibly Hugh Dickson, is liable.

This was the high noon of the day of the H.P.'s, and the new introductions were numerous; the following list represents some of the more famous that appeared down to the end of the century :—

- 1868. Baroness Rothschild.
Duke of Edinburgh.
Dupuy Jamain.
- 1869. Paul Neyron.
Louis van Houtte.
Etienne Levet.
- 1874. E. Y. Teas.
- 1877. A. K. Williams.
- 1878. Prince Arthur.
- 1879. Mme. Gabriel Luizet.
Mme. Eugène Verdier.
- 1880. Duke of Teck.
- 1881. Ulrich Brunner.
- 1883. Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi.
- 1884. Victor Hugo.
- 1885. Mrs. John Laing.
- 1889. Gustave Piganeau.
- 1893. Captain Hayward.
- 1894. Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.
- 1898. Oscar Cordel.

Tracing the variations in form we may notice that they are much greater than in the Teas, and perhaps it is possible to distinguish three types, the cup-shaped, the globular, the pyramidal, arranged with all forms intermediate between these.

A. K. Williams is notable for the comparatively large number of well-arranged petals it contains, Mme. Gabriel Luizet was, perhaps, one of the first with pointed centre and pyramidal shape.

E

Ulrich Brunner was a very distinct type of form, with rounded incurving petals, which has recently been revived in the H.T. Augustus Hartmann, Victor Hugo, of the loveliest colouring, and as free as an H.T. among many quartered flowers produces a few of fine form. Mrs. John Laing normally has its petals nearly flat on the tops as though cut off with knife or scissors, but it can and will, when well grown, produce a few flowers with higher centre opening to a flower with well-arranged centre petals.

Captain Hayward, though perhaps rather thin, is capable of showing a really fine flower, and is seldom much injured by weather.

H.P.'s of the XXth Century.

The H.P.'s of this century form a small but decidedly select list; aptly enough they begin with

- *1900. Frau Karl Druschki.
- 1902. Commandant Félix Faure.
- *1904. Hugh Dickson.
- 1907. Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau.
- 1913. Coronation.
- 1913. Candeur Lyonnaise.
- *1915. Louise Cretté.

Frau Karl Druschki may be regarded as the first of the H.P.'s in which nearly all the flowers produced are of tolerably good form if disbudding is attended to. The centre is high and the petals well arranged, and it is a distinct shape in the group. It requires to be picked young, as it opens rapidly. It was a long way the best white in this group at the time of its introduction, and being an easy Rose to grow and of good constitution, has become very popular.

Commandant Félix Faure is a fine crimson of good constitution, but many of the flowers are inferior.

Hugh Dickson is another popular Rose from its vigour, habit, and numerous good flowers, though some doubtless are not of the

*These varieties contain a large preponderance of H.T. blood.—[Ed.].

most perfect type, and there is a tendency, particularly with the poorer flowers, for the middle petals to incurve over the centre, forming a centre which is too much rounded.

Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau is a shade deeper in crimson than Hugh Dickson, and at its best is a more perfect flower. It is not, however, so good a garden Rose, not producing so large a proportion of flowers of fair quality.

Coronation is a very large pink flower, but, to my thinking, no advance in form, in which it might almost appear as a reversion to the older cup-shaped flowers. It is, however, a good grower, and is likely to be popular with the exhibitor.

The two last are white Roses and very large flowers, Candeur Lyonnaise seeming rather the looser and less perfect form. Louise Cretté is a different shape, and perhaps the more artistic flower, but it is too new to write of with confidence.

The Hybrid Teas.

The Hybrid Teas date from the year 1867, when La France was raised by Guillot by crossing Mme. Victor Verdier, a cherry crimson H.P., with the blush Tea Rose Mme. Bravy. It is a good grower, bearing during the season three or four successional crops of flowers, which have a fine perfume, and should we be favoured with a fortnight's fine weather as they are coming into bloom we shall get some pleasing and well-shaped flowers; but there may come a couple of days' rain, and the outer petals will rot and bind tightly round the flower, when they, like Mme. Jules Gravereaux, in similar circumstances, may be wheeled away by the barrow-load. The petals, which are pink shaded pale lilac, are beautifully reflexed, showing the shining silvery pale rose inner surface, and they become spoilt or spotted with the rain rather readily. Still, it is a fine Rose, not altogether unworthy of founding the new group, and in form a perfect flower, which opening in dry weather is hardly surpassed. A climbing sport was introduced in 1894. I have a

certain personal interest in this Rose, for it is the first I ever exhibited. Five blooms in a vase was the class, but the flowers had been badly brought up to the Show, and were showing something of the lilac tint, or "blue," which means they were not looking their best. Of good form at its best, many of the flowers are apt to come too oval at the top.

It was not till 1873 that it found a fellow in its class, and then appeared two new H.T.'s, Cheshunt Hybrid, the first Rose to be called an H.T., and Captain Christy. Neither of these need detain us. Cheshunt Hybrid was rather too open in shape and dull in colour, while Captain Christy produced flowers which, when they consent to open—which at all events in these days is seldom—are apt to be divided in the centre and badly shaped, the few good ones, though large in size, are also too flat and open.

It was, however, some ten years later before any great advance occurred in this section. We may pass by Camœns and the climber Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (1881) which, though bright and cheerful, have no special beauty of form, also Lady Mary Fitzwilliam (1882), which came from *Devoniensis* × *Victor Verdier*, and is only mentioned here on account of its progeny. In 1883, however, appeared Papa Gontier, one of the first and best of the modern decorative Roses. No doubt this Rose owes much to the lovely mixture of rosy shades in its colouring, but its form is also worth notice. It is quite a departure from the type we have been following in the other sections characteristic of the Exhibition Rose; the flower is decidedly loose, and the petals not very numerous, and its beauty depends on the form and arrangement of the petals, particularly the outer ones, and the general contour of the flower.

In 1886 we had Grace Darling and Viscountess Folkestone, both rather loose in the petal but popular flowers in their day; and in 1887 Bardou Job, a brilliant crimson flower with a purplish bloom like a bunch of grapes, in form rather recalling

Papa Gontier ; while 1889 gave us Augustine Guinoisseau, a creamy-white sport of La France, with its charming fragrance ; this is still a useful bedding Rose. The form of the flower resembles the parent, but it is slightly less full, and so opens better.

The year 1890 is a landmark in the progress of the H.T., for in it appeared Caroline Testout, raised from Mme. de Tartas × Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, which has proved one of the most useful garden Roses in its class. The form of the flowers is somewhat globular, nearly always fair, and sometimes quite good, although there is a tendency, particularly in autumn, to produce flowers too rounded or with a potato centre, but its fine pink colour, hardiness, and general good behaviour in the garden undoubtedly did much to make the new Rose popular. In the same year came Gustave Régis, a Nankeen yellow decorative Rose, not very full, but with the centre petals well arranged and nicely-formed contour, also the dark crimson Marquise de Salisbury, another somewhat thin but fairly well formed flower apparently not very distantly related to the China Roses. Mme. Pernet Ducher, a whiter and dwarfer Gustave Régis, came in 1891, carrying on the tradition of the decorative type.

The year 1891 gave us Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, raised from Coquette de Lyon × Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, a flower of particularly fine and graceful form, lemon white in colouring.

Grand Duc Adolphe de Luxembourg, which appeared in 1892, created quite a sensation, as it was grown in the old Royal Horticultural Society's garden at Chiswick. If we except La France it was perhaps one of the first Roses of the bi-colour type, having rosy-white petals with a brick-red reverse. Its inveterate habit of hanging its head has caused it to be superseded, but its form was quite worth notice. Marquise Litta, a fine exhibition form, from Lady Mary Fitzwilliam × Eugène Furst, came in 1893.

The year 1895 is another great year for the H.T.'s. In it appeared Mme. Abel Chatenay and Mrs. W. J. Grant, both lovely

Roses in point of form. With its beautiful colouring and shapely flowers, excellent both in contour and the arrangement of the petals, Mme. Abel Chatenay leaves little to be desired as a decorative flower. It was raised from Dr. Grill × Victor Verdier.

Mrs. W. J. Grant (La France × Lady Mary Fitzwilliam) is a fine pink of Exhibition size and shape, while its climbing sport, which appeared in 1899, is particularly useful as giving us on a south wall our earliest well-formed flowers. Its form at its summer flowering is very beautiful, the centre petals are well and evenly arranged, curving from the centre of the flower, and the outer petals reflex gracefully. Doubtless for this reason it was chosen in the National Rose Society's Catalogue of 1902 for illustration to represent the type of an Exhibition H.T. Mme. Wagram, a pale-flesh Exhibition Rose, which is specially good in autumn, belongs to the same year.

Antoine Rivoire (Dr. Grill × Lady Mary Fitzwilliam) came in 1896; its early flowers are nicely formed, with petals of pale cream, becoming yellower towards the centre and fairly well arranged, but the later flowers of summer and autumn are apt to be confused and hollow centred. Much the same may be said of Gruss an Teplitz, which followed in the next year (1897), but its fine crimson colouring (which it takes from its parent, Gloire des Rosomanes) and vigorous growth make it an excellent garden plant. A portrait of this Rose was selected for the 1902 Catalogue to illustrate a decorative H.T. Rose, but it hardly does justice to the flower.

Killarney followed in 1898; it is a beautiful Exhibition flower of soft pink colour, but its incorrigible hospitality to mildew will banish it from our gardens ere long.

The year 1899 gave us an excellent yellow garden Rose in Mme. Ravary. Of tolerable form and fine colour in its early and mid-summer blooming, the flowers lose much of their form, and nearly all their colour in autumn. Nevertheless, its sturdy branch-

ing and short-jointed growth and good constitution, make it still our best bedding Rose of its colour. Bessie Brown belongs to the same year. From its melancholy hanging head, this Rose is impossible as a garden Rose, yet it gives in most years a few very perfectly-shaped flowers of large size, which kept it for many years at the head of Mr. Mawley's analysis of Exhibition Roses.

Two good decorative Roses are referred to 1900—La Tosca (J. Marot × Luciole) and Liberty (Mrs. W. J. Grant × Général Jacqueminot). The first is a free-growing plant with smooth stems, and graceful but somewhat loose flowers, which in their poorer forms are apt to affect the potato centre; while Liberty is a fine crimson flower with well-arranged petals. It is useful in its period of flowering, which is later than Richmond and most other red bedding varieties, but the foliage is too prone to red rust and black spot.

Since the beginning of the present century the output of H.T.'s has become enormous, and has been estimated to amount to 200 to 300 annually.

I select as illustrating the development of the Rose the following list:—

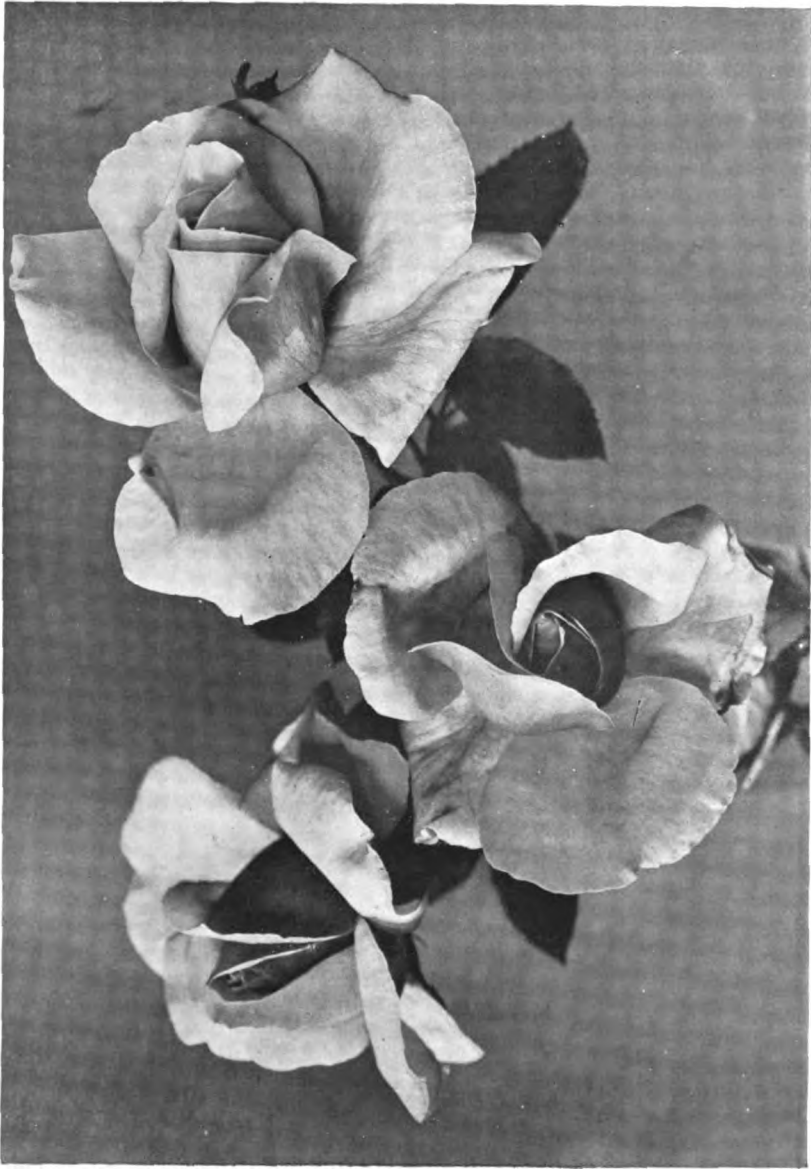
1901. Lady Battersea (Mme. Abel Chatenay × Liberty).
Mildred Grant (Niphetos × Mme. Willermoz).
Pharisäer (seedling from Mrs. W. J. Grant).
1902. Perle von Godesberg (sport from K. A. Victoria).
Prince de Bulgarie.
1903. Gustav Grünerwald (Safrano × Caroline Testout).
Joseph Hill.
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (seedling from La France).
Princesse Marie Mertchersky (Caroline Testout × Reine
Emma de Pays Bas).
1904. Dean Hole.
Edu Meyer (Rose d'Evian × Goldquelle).

1904. Königin Carola (Caroline Testout × Viscountess Folkestone).
 Lady Ashtown (from Mrs. W. J. Grant).
 Mme. Léon Pain (Caroline Testout × Souvenir de C. Guillot).
 Mrs. David McKee (Frau Karl Druschki × K. A. Victoria).
1905. Betty.
 Countess of Derby.
 General McArthur.
 J. B. Clark (Lord Bacon × Gruss an Teplitz).
 Mélanie Soupert.
 Richmond (Lady Battersea × Général Jacqueminot).
1906. Marquise de Sinéty.
 Mrs. E. G. Hill (Caroline Testout × Liberty).
1907. Avoca.
 Dorothy Page-Roberts.
 Lyon Rose (Mélanie Soupert × Soleil d'Or).
 Mme. Maurice de Luze (Mme. Abel Chatenay × Eugène Furst).
1908. Château de Clos Vougeot.
 G. C. Waud.
 Mme. Segond-Weber (Antoine Rivoire × Souvenir de Victor Hugo).
 Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
1909. Cynthia Forde.
 Jonkheer J. L. Mock (Caroline Testout × Mme. Abel Chatenay and Farbenkönigin)
 Mrs. Alfred Tate.
 Mrs. W. C. Miller
 White Killarney.
1910. Lady Pirrie.
 Rayon d'Or (Mélanie Soupert × Soleil d'Or).

1911. Mrs. E. Powell.
Dorothy Ratcliffe.
Mrs. George Shawyer.
Edward Mawley.
Florence Haswell Veitch.
Mabel Drew.
1912. British Queen.
George Dickson.
Marie Adelaide.
Mrs. M. H. Walsh.
Ophelia.
St. Helena.
1913. Edith Part.
Mevrow Dora van Tets.
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.
1914. Augustus Hartmann.
Cherry Page.
Florence Forrester.
Hadley.
H. V. Machin.
Mrs. George Norwood.
Red Letter Day.
1915. Edward Bohane.
Hoosier Beauty.
Lady Bowater.
1916. Colcestria.
Lord Kitchener.
Modesty.
Nellie Parker.
1917. Gladys Holland.
Miss Willmott.
Molly Bligh.
Mrs. C. E. Shea.

The three Roses named under 1901 are of very different types : Lady Battersea, an early Rose long in the bud, is purely decorative ; Mildred Grant for the back row, large and heavy petalled, and though degenerating into a cabbage when full blown, quite beautiful and distinct when young and fresh ; while the third, Pharisäer, is available for both purposes ; though it may be grown large enough for Exhibition, it is admirable in a vase, its flowers well and not too stiffly carried, have large shell-shaped petals, never look heavy and are always acceptable.

We may trace the decorative type, of which I have taken Lady Battersea as an example, in very varying form through Edu Meyer, looser and less shapely, through Betty, good in August, Mme. Second-Weber, Mrs. Alfred Tate, and Dorothy Ratcliffe to Ophelia, one of our most successful garden Roses, by reason of its constancy in bloom. Its chief defect in these days is that even for decorative purposes some disbudding must be practised. Another branch of the decorative line may be followed from Mme. Abel Chatenay and Lady Battersea, and will lead us by Mme. Léon Pain (one of the three or four best garden Roses because of the quickness with which one crop of bloom follows the other), the form of the flower is fair but, to be critical, it is a little too rounded to be quite first class, and the flower often looks rather more heavy than it should be. Then following the same line to Mrs. E. G. Hill, a decorative Rose of the most beautiful form, and the culmination of the type of Grand Duc A. de Luxembourg, but superior to that Rose in holding its head erect. For a flower of its size this Rose seems to be less distressed by rain than any other I have observed, and it is in bloom practically all summer and autumn, the breaks being scarcely noticeable. Its defect is that the shade of colour perhaps contains the least hint of blue in the pink, and harmonises well with few other Roses. An example of this type of form becoming big enough for the Exhibition box is to be found in Lady Alice Stanley and Jonkheer J. L. Mock, and other more decorative examples in Countess of Shaftesbury and



H.T. Mrs. E. C. Hill.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller, both particularly good autumn flowerers.

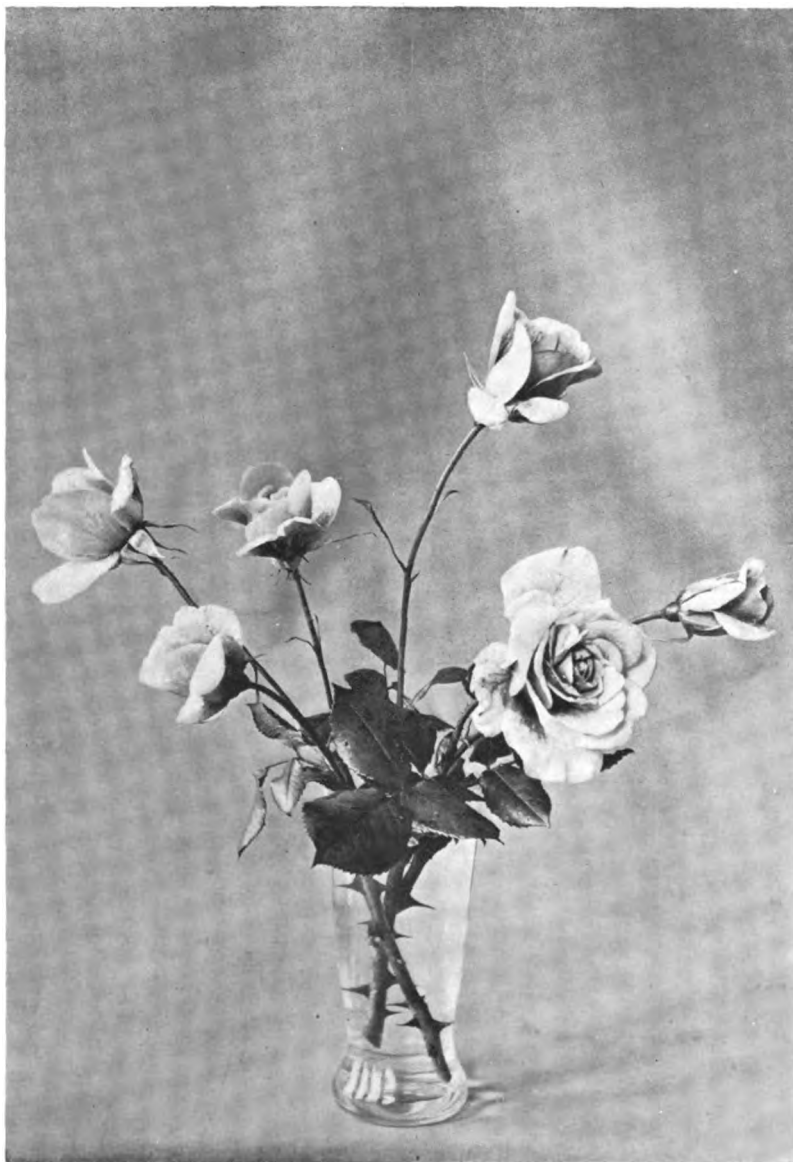
Harking back again, we may pick up another line of decorative form in Prince de Bulgarie, and trace it through Joseph Hill, Countess of Derby, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Lady Pirrie, Lady Greenall, attaining Exhibition size in Mélanie Soupert and St. Helena, and small but particularly perfect form in Marie Adelaide, a Rose which only falls short of being a great garden flower in its foliage, which is too receptive of disease and not sufficiently persistent. The type of white flower beginning with the comport Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, we may carry through Perle von Godesberg, Mrs. David McKee, Mabel Drew (a good Rose), White Killarney, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Florence Forrester; while I cannot, when considering form, pass unnoticed British Queen. The flower is a most lovely white, with a blush centre, the petals are gracefully recurved and arranged, and in a well-grown example for beauty of form we have little more to desire. Its defects, however, as a garden flower are many and great. If allowed so to do, the favourite position for its flowers is resting head downwards in the soil or mulch. The stems are mean and spindly, and the foliage very poor and receptive of mildew. In the second, or summer, bloom, however, British Queen usually throws up fairly strong stems which, if disbudded, will carry the flower erect, but though the flower is of exquisite beauty, the plant is a poor thing in the garden.

I must take the red forms together, though they differ greatly. J. B. Clark is a huge grower, with a big and often ugly flower, that nevertheless can, and occasionally will, surprise us by becoming quite beautiful. Richmond, usually one of the most beautiful of decorative flowers in early summer and again in autumn, has this year not approved of the conditions prevailing, and has hardly provided a flower worth looking at. General McArthur of the same date is a stronger grower than Richmond, but allows much greater gaps between its period of flower. Avoca,

another strong grower, is of a most lovely bright crimson, and a particularly well-formed and arranged flower. Château de Clos Vougeot, near the Chinas, is of deep colour, but somewhat retrograde in form and ugly in habit. G. C. Waud, a good cherry-red, apt to be too round-topped in the centre to be perfect in form. Edward Mawley, requiring good treatment, has also suffered from sunstroke this year; it is, however, a very distinct form, with large shell-shaped outer petals naturally curving inwards and hiding the fine colour which is on the inside. Florence Haswell Veitch, a semi-climber, has been better; if it would only make a larger proportion of the good shapely forms of which it is capable it would be a great acquisition. George Dickson, fine at its best, produces too high a proportion of quartered and misformed flowers to be first class as a garden plant; and H. V. Machin is lovely, but will not grow for me. "If she be not fair to me, what care I how fair she be?" Still, the occasional flower it condescends to show is a well-formed one.

Dora van Tets is a lovely little flower in cool weather, but the summer sun this year was too much for it. Augustus Hartmann carries us in memory to the form of Ulrich Brunner. It is free in flower and striking in colour. Mrs. E. Powell, the best garden plant of the group, but only of second-rate form. Hadley is very promising, and Red Letter Day, semi-double, was almost the only crimson H.T. to stand the sun. It is a loose flower, however, but shapely in the bud. Hocsier Beauty and National Emblem are both better in this respect, but share a certain weakness of stalk (except as maidens), which is to be regretted.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has, I think, carried the La France form type to its highest expression down to date. It holds itself well but rather stiffly, and forms a large Exhibition Rose which has won medals without number. There remain to be noticed a few pinks mostly of the Exhibition type: Dean Hole, long near the head of the Exhibition list, and its sport, Duchess of Normandy; Königin Carola, a large flower, often good in form but apt to be



PERNETIANA. ARTHUR R. GOODWIN.

quartered; Dorothy Page-Roberts, only semi-double, a good garden plant when in flower, but with too many sterile gaps; Mme. Maurice de Luze, good in fine weather; Andrè Gamon, loose but sweet scented. Dorothy Ratcliffe and Lady Mary Ward, retained only for a certain refinement of form, are not good garden plants; as they seem to come better under glass, they may require more heat than my garden affords. Much the same may be said of Mrs. George Norwood; good in form and delicious in fragrance, it is but a poor, stumpy, grower in the garden.

A very distinct type of flower is found in Mrs. J. H. Welch. Here the number of petals are comparatively few, but it bears little resemblance to the decorative type. The outer, or guard petals, have crinkled edges, and are of enormous size, while the middle ones remain closely folded over the centre of the flower.

I must conclude with a glance at the forms which probably have Soleil d'Or among their ascendants, most of which we owe to M. Pernet Ducher, they are somewhat interesting as showing forms of the Rose in a comparatively early or primitive stage of the development of the form of the flower. Soleil d'Or itself is a rather loose flower with typical rounded centre formed by the incurving petals, which are short in the centre; the type can be traced through the following yellow flowered forms: Rayon d'Or, A. R. Goodwin, Cissie Easlea and Constance showing a slight and gradual improvement in form which, however, has not advanced very far as yet, these Roses being chiefly attractive for their colouring. The Lyon Rose, with more of the H.T. in its composition (Mélanie Soupert × Soleil d'Or) has a somewhat better form, and Mme. Edouard Herriot, which is said to have Caroline Testout among its ascendants, though poor in form when open, is quite nicely formed in the bud stage, wherein it resembles A. R. Goodwin, which opens to a nearly flat flower with short centre petals. It seems that in this group the form is rapidly improving, and may become very perfect before many years elapse. In Mrs. C. E. Pearson, a Rose of the H.T. class nearly approaching this group, the flower is very beautiful and refined in shape.

I have endeavoured to trace, somewhat sketchily, I fear, the development of beauty of form in some groups of the Rose. In the course of its progress it has necessarily happened that the increase of fulness and heightening of the centre petals have led to excess and produced by no means beautiful results; or in other cases, flowers possessing these characteristics have been wanting in other necessary qualities; for instance, they may have failed to open well in our climate. In each case these types must be passed over as soon as may be, and attention concentrated on forms which will, under ordinary cultivation, give real beauty in the garden and the house. I need scarcely add there are many forms I have been unable to notice here, which are nevertheless of great beauty in themselves or in masses in the garden. Illustrations may be found in the cluster Roses and the singles.

ROSE GROWING IN THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

By J. E. TURNER, Ardmay, Gourrock.

The West of Scotland Rose-grower has many difficulties to overcome which do not worry growers in other parts of the country. Climatic conditions in Scotland vary considerably. In the West we have a rainfall of some 60 inches, while on the East Coast (only 60 to 70 miles away) the rainfall is only about one half. Again, in the West, even during fine weather, we have invariably heavy night dews, which the East largely misses. These conditions must be borne in mind when considering Rose-growing in the West of Scotland.

My initial venture with Roses was no doubt similar to 90 per cent. of amateurs—an order to a local grower for “fifty or one hundred assorted Roses.” They arrived and were put (not planted in the true sense) in the garden, which consisted of virgin ground. Fortunately that lot contained some of our “Grand old Doers,” which, in spite of almost anything or everything, insist in yielding some quite respectable blooms; at any rate, these few blooms were to me the necessary spark to enthusiasm. Catalogues were consulted, and orders dispatched for about 150 different varieties, which when received were planted with a little more care than the previous lot, though the ground was not in any sense properly prepared. The winter was spent in pleasant anticipation of the coming Rose season, when blooms, all as big as cabbages, and as perfect in shape as Mrs. Foley Hobbs at its best, were to be cut by the basketful. The anticipations were not realised, but in view of the fact that the proportion of Teas was considerable, the

result was not surprising. It was, however, noticed, that the varieties which had given a good report of themselves the previous season lived up to their reputation, while there were also a number of successes among the new ones. The feeling in July of that year was one of mystified despair, which drove me to the point where I should have started—*i.e.*, the experience of others. Books were read, and certain elementary truths absorbed, but as these books were written by growers in the Metropolitan area they did not convey any explanation why varieties such as White Maman Cochet, Bessie Brown, and Dean Hole refused to give a single flower (although all were covered with buds), while other varieties growing alongside, and under identical conditions, displayed blooms of varying, very varying, degrees of excellence. Careful, but very amateur consideration, could only arrive at the conclusion that certain varieties were unsuited to West of Scotland conditions. This conclusion has been justified by subsequent trial. There are of course certain districts in the West of Scotland where exceptional circumstances prevail. I well remember a box of White Maman Cochet which would not have disgraced even the great George Prince, of Oxford fame. These blooms were grown seven miles away from my own ground, but the garden of their nativity is composed of particularly light soil, and is within the area of the Gaerloch, a land-locked branch of the Clyde, which enjoys conditions somewhat similar to favoured spots in Wigtownshire. The tyro in the West of Scotland will have disappointments unless he can get advice from some friend with local experience, as even growers of more mature years suffer similarly with new varieties, notwithstanding the fact of a "National" commendation in the form of medals, or otherwise. It would save many of these unfortunate experiences if the National Rose Society, in their Official List of Roses, would mark those which are *not* suitable for this and similar districts. It must not be thought that the climatic conditions here are such as to prevent the production of Exhibition blooms. Blooms can be obtained with a little care which, for substance and strength of petal, surpass those produced in warmer

and drier districts. This was clearly shown at the Botanic Gardens Show in July, 1911. A walk round the large tent on that hot and trying afternoon was instructive and to me encouraging, as almost without exception the blooms which still retained their original form and freshness had been grown in districts where cool and moist conditions prevail.

Analysis of the Teas and H.T.'s forming the "Exhibition Varieties" in the current issue of the "Select List of Roses" shows the disappointments awaiting the beginner, under West of Scotland conditions, should he rely on these official lists. Of the twenty-three Teas only Mrs. Foley Hobbs can be thoroughly depended on. It blooms early and late, its only fault, other than its weak neck, being a tendency to throw laterals, which must of course be rubbed out if perfect blooms be required. In the open it is in bloom all the season, while under glass it carries flowers from end of March until Christmas—it will not rest. One other Tea on the list, Madame Jules Gravereaux, may be persuaded to produce Exhibition blooms, if planted on a South wall, or forming a hedge in a favoured position; but attention must be daily given to prevent "sealing." Our local exhibitors naturally rely on the H.T.'s, but of the 32 varieties only 20 can be relied on, my experience of the remaining twelve being as follows:—(a) Useless: Bessie Brown, Dean Hole, Duchess of Normandy, and Yvonne Vacherot. They refuse to open, the bud rotting on the plant, despite all effort. (b) Very unreliable: Countess of Shaftesbury, Edward Mawley, Mrs. J. H. Welch, Mrs. R. D. McClure, and William Shean. Even if "sealing" be overcome by daily attention, only small, or misshapen, flowers can be obtained. I only remember seeing one good Shean grown locally, and that naturally was in "The other fellow's box." (c) Unreliable: Florence Pemberton, George Dickson, and Mildred Grant. Either of the last two almost merit the eulogy Dean Hole bestowed on Charles Lefebvre when he stated "At its best it is best." Although all three varieties have been tried, both as cut-backs and maidens, Mildred Grant and Florence Pemberton have only thrown two or three first class blooms, and

consequently been discarded, while George Dickson, in his four or five years' sojourn here, has only given two perfect flowers, but the colour and shape are such that hopes are entertained that he may become more reconciled to local conditions. It may seem peculiar that two bad "sealers," Mabel Drew and St. Helena, should have been treated as reliable, but experience shows that they only require either protection, or a little finger and thumb work each morning, to produce Exhibition blooms at the end of every shoot. In the season just past St. Helena has given as many, or more, class blooms per bush than any other variety, in spite of the fact that no shades were in use. Here, at any rate, it certainly was St. Helena's year, though it is only fair to add that our first blooms had every chance, July being almost a rainless month, and only the heavy dews had to be contended with.

It is a peculiar thing how each separate season seems to suit one particular variety more than all others. Those who were fortunate enough to be at the National Rose Society's Provincial Show when it was held in Belfast, must recall the unfailling excellence of Mrs. Stewart Clark. It seemed to be in nearly every competitor's box, while the pillars and the arch composed entirely of that flower, which bounded the Belmont exhibit, will long remain a memory. There must have been many hundreds of separate blooms in Messrs. Hugh Dickson's stand, each of which would have been welcomed at that exciting time, "the night before the Show." Although that Rose has been grown here since its introduction, and good as its blooms usually are, it required that year to show what it could do. There was none of the washed-out blue colour, which usually appears in perhaps one third of the flowers.

Should a scheme of marking varieties unsuitable for particular localities be adopted in future issues of the National publications, the greater the success which beginners and small growers would enjoy. It would assist in extending the cultivation of "The Queen of Flowers," and so promote the principal object of the Society.



EMMA WRIGHT (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF NEW ROSES,
JULY 17TH, 1917.

Raised by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son, Portadown, Ireland.

Having made my plea for growers in the less-favoured districts, perhaps the experience gained under West of Scotland conditions may be interesting, and possibly a benefit, to beginners in districts with a somewhat similar climate. I do not intend to reprint from a Nurseryman's Catalogue a long list of Roses with the prefix, "The following do well," but would rather ask my readers to consider the local conditions and the requirements of Roses, feeling sure that if we provide our plants with a suitable medium to grow in, success is only a question of selection of varieties.

All Rose authorities emphasise the necessity of drainage, and rightly so, but when one reflects that drainage has been found necessary in the Metropolitan district (that being the *locale* of most of our Rose writers), how much more essential must it be in districts where the rainfall is greater. On heavy undrained soil, common to the West of Scotland, fatalities in an average winter among cut-backs are about 7 to 10 per cent., while on well-drained ground they are not 5 per 1,000. Sudden frost, to which we are subject, proves very trying to plants in an almost water-logged soil. To drain thoroughly seems to the uninitiated an expense which may be omitted, or at least reduced, but it is well-spent money, and is only a very small annual charge, for once done no further attention will be needed for many years, and the original cost, spread over twenty or thirty years, is less than the cost of replacing what on undrained soil would have been fatalities. There is seldom trouble in obtaining a good "outfall" in Scotland, as level ground is uncommon. A little paper and pencil work will enable a system of drainage to be planned, which can be carried out bit by bit as fresh ground is broken, or as old ground is dealt with. As in most other things, the really thorough system is much the easiest. My personal treatment in forming beds in the autumn of 1912 may be of interest. The soil was entirely removed to a depth of 4-ft., agricultural drain pipes (with connection to main drain) were laid and covered with about a foot of broken stone, clinker, &c. This foundation was covered with turves, grass side down, remainder of

bed nearly to ground level made up of equal proportions of old manure, chopped turves and the best portion of excavated soil, well mixed and trampled firm as the work proceeded, bone meal and half-inch bones being freely added, while the upper portions got dustings of basic slag; the original top soil of the bed was then replaced, forming a layer about a foot thick enriched only with basic slag and bone meal. With the exception of a surface dressing of hop manure in the spring of 1914, no manure has been added since; yet the growth during the three years has been all that could be desired. The absence of the annual application of manure has, of course, been due to the present abnormal conditions, and not to any idea that a bed of this nature can do without ordinary manurial attention, although it naturally can stand lack of attention better than a less carefully-made plot, owing to the large reserve of food-stuffs.

While on the question of manure, an idea of one of our principal nurserymen may interest. His contention was that manure should not be dug or forked in among the roots of the plants, but should be spread in a 2-in. or 3-in. layer over the whole surface of the bed, a skin of surface soil being first removed and then replaced over the manure. The manure acts as a blanket, keeping the roots at an even temperature, and further, each shower of rain washes down sustenance, when the plants are in the best condition to absorb it. The application should be made just after pruning. There is only one apparent objection to this form of manuring, and that objection is really a benefit, as it necessitates continual shallow hoeing to keep down the weeds that spring from undigested seeds in the lightly-covered manure.

The selection of varieties, which is the next step, should only be taken with the help of local experience, and certainly no Rose, not known for its free-opening and non-sealing qualities, should be planted in quantity. Untried or new introductions should undergo trial for not one but two years, as the first year is not a fair test, owing to the root disturbance which has taken place. If the grower

can be persuaded to postpone for one season the pleasure of seeing his beds covered with colour, he will be well repaid, as Briars can be planted, budded and left undisturbed. There is no doubt that the unlifted maiden gives better flowers as a cut-back than a plant received from a nursery, or merely moved in the grower's garden.

Our local troubles other than those caused by moisture are only those common to the rest of the country, although perhaps we suffer rather more than usual from mildew, caused no doubt by the cold nights we sometimes have, even in the middle of a spell of very hot weather. A bed kept for experimental purposes has been attacked by mildew, to a greater or lesser extent, each time the above conditions were experienced, the attacks being noticeably worse when the low night temperature was caused by East wind. The following experiments against the Rosarian's enemy—mildew—were carried out, and based on a suggestion by Dr. A. R. Waddell in the Rose Annual a few years ago. Dr. Waddell gave results following the use of Formaline as a remedy for Black Spot, and suggested its use as a mildew wash. As a Black Spot wash the strength advised was a tablespoonful of Formaline to a gallon of water. This mixture, used in the spring and summer months for mildew, certainly cured the attack, but it scorched the bushes, in some cases so badly as to almost kill them outright. A wash sufficiently weak to avoid scorch seemed to have little or no effect on mildew. It was then found that this weak mixture used on two consecutive nights stamped out the disease without any ill-effect to the foliage, the second application killing off the spores weakened by the first night's spray. The final mixture used was composed of Abol Insecticide, usual strength, to which had been added nearly three teaspoonfuls of Formaline per gallon. This mixture has been thoroughly tested on four subsequent occasions, the mildew being completely killed on the plants in the experimental plot without any sign of scorch or other ill-effect. A week after spraying the plants were free from the disease, although it was apparent that the attacks had been severe, from the crinkly state of the foliage. Throughout the rest of the garden, mildew has been

almost prevented by the use once a fortnight of a similar wash. Immediately the old plants showed signs of attack, the double spray system effected the necessary cure. The mixture should be applied as early in the evening as possible, to allow it to dry on the foliage and shoots before the fall of night dew. This wash, while apparently death to mildew when applied as above, seems also to limit the ravages of Black Spot.

While I have avoided recommending a list of Roses, I cannot close without urging growers, under conditions similar to those prevailing in the West of Scotland, to try Captain Hayward on the pegged-down system. I feel sure that they will be agreeably surprised and delighted at the quantity and quality of the blooms so obtained.





CECIL C. CANT,
The Old Rose Gardens, Colchester.
Elected Vice-President N.R.S., January, 1918.

DECORATIVE ROSES FOR NORTHERN GARDENS.

By **GEORGE M. TAYLOR**, Edinburgh.

It is a fact that Roses vary considerably, not only upon different soils but in different localities, and it therefore follows that a variety which does well, say in Surrey, is not by any means certain to prove equally satisfactory in Scotland. There is even less latitude in this respect than one would imagine to be possible. For example, I have seen some Roses that proved absolute failures in a part of Mid Lothian, while only nine miles distant, in East Lothian, they are all that one could desire. Again, I have seen certain varieties that are failures on the South shore of the Firth of Forth, that on the North side, in the county of Fife, thrive well. Then the climate, to say nothing whatever in regard to soil, is totally different on the West coast of Scotland to what it is on the East coast, and here again, we find a great variation in the behaviour of Roses.

I mention these points to show how impossible it is to make a hard and fast rule in the recommending of reliable varieties of Roses that are presumed to be satisfactory in Scotland, because a variety that does well with me in East Lothian, may be anything but a success in Forfarshire or Aberdeenshire. Nevertheless it should be borne in mind that there are varieties of general excellence, and of such a satisfactory character in most northern districts, that I shall have little or no hesitation in recommending them to those who are interested in this particular subject.

It is advisable to state, however, that due allowance must be made for meteorological and territorial variations in different

counties; and my advice is that growers should experiment for themselves, and thus ascertain the particular Roses that thrive best in their districts. We make those experiments in the cases of our potatoes, apples, and pears, and having discovered the kinds that crop well and satisfactorily in our gardens, and give us quality, we continue to grow them until we find something better. That is what we should do with Roses. We can afford to dispense with anything that is not reliable, for there are now plenty of good things to satisfy the requirements of practically every district in the country.

I take a somewhat broader view of Rose-growing than the majority of my trade colleagues. I do not condemn a Rose because it probably fails with me at the first trial. I wish to grow Roses, not Briars, and knowing that most kinds are budded upon seedlings of *Rosa canina*, I also know that such stocks are only suitable for a limited number of soils. Briar is conspicuously absent from many districts all over Britain, and I maintain that it is courting certain failure to persist in the use of *Rosa canina* stocks in such places. I would never tolerate Manetti as a stock in any soil—remember, I am not writing about the production of blooms for Exhibition purposes—but there is another stock, *Rosa laxa*. That is the stock for light, dry soils—soils, mark you, upon which *Rosa canina* rarely succeeds—and it has enabled me to turn failures into successes. Thomas Hitt, evidently a sagacious observer, in his book “A Treatise of Fruit Trees,” published in 1757, remarks in his advice to growers of fruit that “if they buy their trees of nurserymen they should diligently inquire upon what stocks they were propagated. For stocks are in some measure a sort of soil to the trees raised on them.” And yet it is very doubtful to-day if either fruit or Rose growers, have progressed much further in their knowledge of stocks upon which to work their trees.

Before anyone discards a Rose as unsatisfactory, you must be sure that you have come to a wise conclusion. I do not believe in discarding a Rose—especially one of the newer varieties—after one

year's trial. I believe in the three years' system of average. If a Rose proves consistently indifferent or unsatisfactory in your garden over a trial of three years, then out with it. It is no longer worthy of consideration, but—and it is a big “but”—be sure your stock, or root system of the plant, is right.

If I were asked what is the finest yellow decorative Rose for Northern gardens, I should unhesitatingly reply, Mrs. Wemyss Quin. I predict that this variety will shortly become perhaps the most popular Rose in commerce. It will find a place in every garden, and will rival Madame Abel Chatenay in the windows of the florists' shops.

“An gin ye meet her in the toon,
 In vennel, close, or entry,
 Ye'll ken her by her golden croon
 Frae a' the common gentry.”

What are the attributes of a decorative variety? Are they not freedom in flowering, delicious fragrance, robustness in growth coupled with hardness, an ideal bedding habit, good stems for cutting, and last, but not least, absolute resistance to mildew? Few Roses possess all these virtues, and yet I would ask which one is wanting in Mrs. Wemyss Quin? In this respect it is a rare Rose. We may get yellow Roses to rival it or even excel it in colour, but it will be a gift from the gods, indeed, if we get one of a deeper golden yellow combining all the qualities of Mrs. Wemyss Quin. Such a prize drops but rarely from the lap of Nature.

In crimson Roses we have one or two varieties which do well in Northern gardens. The best, in the great majority of districts, is General McArthur. It may be regarded as the finest all-round crimson garden Rose. It has a glorious perfume; it is a good, robust grower; it is practically mildew-proof; and is good at all times, but is probably seen to best advantage in autumn. In some

districts I find that Mrs. Edward Powell is superior to General McArthur, and in making this assertion I wish to say that the superiority is not in freedom of flowering, greater resistance to mildew, a better fragrance, or a better habit of growth; but in colour and general refinement of the flower. If you find that Mrs. Edward Powell suits your soil and district, you will get flowers of a brighter shade of crimson than are those of General McArthur.

The darkest crimson Hybrid Tea Rose we have is Château de Clos Vougeot. It does not burn, but its flowers are very unshapely and the habit of the plant is almost hopeless. Its fragrant flowers, however, are borne in great profusion, and we have still to get a deep crimson decorative Hybrid Tea that will beat it. If anyone delights in single or semi-single Roses, I can recommend Red Letter Day to them with every confidence. It is a very desirable acquisition, and until we get something just a little more double, we cannot afford to dispense with this variety. There is really nothing among crimsons quite so vivid as Red Letter Day, and the flowers do not burn or fade. Cut in the bud state, the flowers are very charming, and they possess a brilliancy and richness of colour that no other crimson variety can equal. When we get a flower of this colour of the shape and size of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, and possessing the manners and customs of Red Letter Day, we shall have reached the sacred heights of perfection, so far as crimson Roses are concerned. Red Letter Day is a free flowerer, and seems to be mildew-proof; these attributes, coupled with its glorious brilliancy, making it a really indispensable decorative Rose.

I would like to draw attention to a noble Rose which always opens well in the North, and gives beautifully-shaped blossoms on stout, erect stems. This is Mrs. Charles Russell, which was introduced from America five years ago. When cut, few Roses can rival this one for lasting properties, and one cannot help liking this superb flower, despite its—to some folks—dull colour. The flowers are a somewhat austere tone of a deep rosy pink, but, notwithstand-



MISS STEWART CLARKE (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, SPECIAL
EXHIBIT OF NEW ROSES, JULY 17TH, 1917.
Raised by Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., Newtownards, Co. Down.

ing this, it is an aristocrat amongst Roses, and does so universally well in Northern gardens that it deserves a place in every good collection.

Amongst Roses of a yellow tone of colour Madame Ravary has long been a favourite, but I express a decided preference for Mrs. Frank Bray. The whole charm I think of Madame Ravary, is to be found in its beautiful colour in the bud state, but fine as it is, Mrs. Frank Bray is still finer, and delightfully fragrant too. Mrs. Frank Bray is the better grower of the two, and is practically resistant to mildew. My old friend the late Edward Mawley was—as every Rosarian knows—a very keen judge of Roses, and Mrs. Frank Bray was one of his favourites. For bedding and for cutting I certainly would prefer Mrs. Frank Bray to Madame Ravary.

If one wishes a dwarf Rose with a colour somewhat akin to that of W. A. Richardson, it is almost to be found in Marie Adelaide. The shape of the flowers is almost reminiscent of those of Madame Abel Chatenay, and the colour is a deep orange yellow. The flowers are very fragrant, freely borne, and are exquisite in the bud. The habit is good, but my objection to this Rose is its serious susceptibility to mildew. If one is prepared to accept it, knowing its special weakness and treating it accordingly, it will repay any extra labour that may be necessary in order to keep the plants clean.

So far as white Roses are concerned, we have but little choice of good decorative kinds for Northern gardens. Frau Karl Druschki deserves a place in every garden, and everything considered, is perhaps still the finest white Rose in commerce. But despite the fine formation of this scentless Rose, I confess that its charms do not appeal to me. There is something repellant in its funereal whiteness. My favourite white Rose is Mrs. Herbert Stevens, and she is really an aristocrat amongst Roses, and is a better and more robust variety than British Queen in the North. Madame Jules Bouché is a Rose that should not be overlooked. It is not nearly as well known as it deserves, and should most

certainly be given a trial. White Caroline Testout does exceedingly well with me, and is a very favourite variety. For some unaccountable reason this variety is not now obtainable in commerce. Lady Pirrie is a gem for Northern growers, and no one can afford to overlook this admirable decorative Rose. In 1916 I discovered a golden yellow sport from Her Ladyship, and worked six buds from the flower stem. Last year all the buds grew and came true to the sport, and we now have a fair stock, and hope all being well to exhibit it during the present year.

Pharisäer is so invariably good that everyone must have it, and the same may be said of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Old Gold is very attractive, but too much of a "Butterfly" for my personal taste. I think most people prefer Roses with just a little more solidity of petal. Joseph Hill is variable in colour, but in other respects is thoroughly reliable; very often, however, it gives rare depth of colour in the North. Ophelia I cannot discuss as yet, as my experience of it is too limited. It gives a beautifully-shaped flower, but is I think variable in colour, and one never exactly knows in which tints its flowers will open.

Madame Edouard Herriot, the so-called "Daily Mail" Rose, is a very fine decorative variety, and its colour seems to appeal to many people. It does well in the North, and we invariably get the full tone of colour in its flowers. Lyon Rose is very variable, but is a good grower, and we must put up with its somewhat capricious colour until we get something that is more reliable. I prefer Mrs. Charles E. Pearson, however, and I would almost call her a miniature Lyon Rose. If we could only add a cubit to the stature of Mrs. Charles E. Pearson we would surely be content; but despite this, it is really a glorious little Rose, and very reliable in colour.

La Tosca is undoubtedly a good bedder. Madame Abel Chatenay is unquestionably decorative, growing grandly in the North, but has an almost impossible habit of growth, and is simply outrageous in a bed.

There is a grand selection of reliable Northern Roses in the pink shades headed by the famous Caroline Testout. Miss Cynthia Forde deserves special mention, and is mildew-proof. Gustav Grünerwald, too, is good, albeit a trifle tall in growth on some soils. Mrs. George Shawyer I prefer to Madame Abel Chatenay. It is a beautiful Rose, grand stems, and almost every grower can produce flowers that are perfect. As a cut flower it is superb. My only objection to it is its susceptibility to mildew. I would almost bracket Madame Segond-Weber with Mrs. George Shawyer. Then, too, one cannot overlook Mrs. John Laing—one of the now despised, so-called Hybrid Perpetuals. Mrs. George Norwood is a remarkably fine variety, and is always attractive in formation, fragrance, and colour. In some districts it grows well, in others, alas, it is very stumpy.

Mélanie Soupert has long been a favourite, but I begin to think that Marcella will displace it. Marquise de Sinéty, Louise Catherine Breslau and A. R. Goodwin all do well.

Hugh Dickson is so universally popular that it may savour of heresy to attempt to condemn it altogether—yet, as a decorative Rose I prefer Lieutenant Chauré. The latter is pre-eminently a Rose for the majority of Northern gardens, and one invariably sees it in remarkably fine form. I admit the value of Hugh Dickson—it was an epoch-making Rose—but its habit is altogether against it.

In many districts Lady Hillingdon does exceedingly well, and rewards growers with beautiful blooms of rich colour; in other districts it is a failure. I say the same in regard to Melody. Both are decorative gems if you can get them to grow, and they are decidedly worthy of experiment. The latter is my favourite, and does better with me.

Colonel Leclerc is a Rose that certainly deserves wider recognition. It is a glorious variety, and is surely one of the sweetest of all Roses, and yet I observe it is dropping out of catalogues. I

wonder why! This much I do know: I always hope to retain a corner—and a good one at that—for a few plants of Colonel Leclerc. Its flowers are a brilliant cherry-red shaded with carmine, and are deliciously fragrant.

Earl of Warwick is very fine, particularly so in autumn. Mrs. David McKee is still the best of the lemon-whites

Other good decorative Roses of reliability in Northern gardens are Lady Greenall, Mrs. F. Workman, Dorothy Page-Roberts, Betty, Madame Léon Pain, Lady Ashtown, Duchess of Westminster, and Lady Alice Stanley. So too are the singles, Irish Glory, Irish Fireflame, Princess Mary, and Isobel; but single Roses do not appeal to me. I admit they are beautiful, but far too transient for my taste. It is my experience that most people like a Rose with some little degree of fulness, consistent with a good shape.



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PICKING OFF THE ROSE PETALS.

THE MAKING OF POT-POURRI.

By GERTRUDE JEKYL.

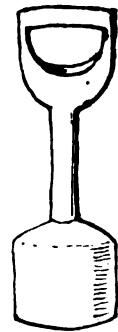
The chief ingredient in making pot-pourri is half-dried Rose petals, and, roughly speaking, this should constitute a proportion by bulk of something like four-fifths of the whole. Then if the remaining fifth is still further subdivided, it may be two-thirds Sweet Geranium and the remainder Bay leaves and Lavender. These proportions are given as a kind of type, but they need not be constant, for in some years it may be convenient to use less of Rose and more of Sweet Geranium, and it will make good pot-pourri. We make every other year, enough to fill a big tub which holds nearly 2-cwt. It is not made every year because the preparation takes a good deal of time and labour, and the quantity suffices for the usual two years' distribution; moreover it is better the second year than the first, as it ripens slowly to a more complete maturity.

The Roses are picked when open at their widest; they must be quite dry and must not have been rained on since they were in bud. They are best collected on a sunny day any time between twelve and three.

If the Roses are picked at all damp they will not dry properly, but will go mouldy, and the batch will only have to be thrown away. We pick about two bushels at a time, and they are at once taken to a big, airy room, a temporarily disused studio, where a large cloth, a dust sheet or a bale wrapper, is laid out on the brick floor; on this the petals are picked off and separated. If this cannot be done at once the Roses must not be left in the basket, or even be laid to wait in heaps, as they would soon heat and spoil; they must be laid out, not more than two or three Roses thick, on the wrapper. There are three old oak tables in the studio, 8-ft. or 9-ft. long, and the Rose leaves are laid out on

cloths on these. If the following day is fine and sunny, they are taken out and laid on their wrappers in the sun on the little paved court just outside; but if rain comes on or even threatens we rush to the rescue and bring them indoors, and put them again on the tables. If they have been in the sun the second day they may be ready to go into the preparation jars, on the afternoon of the third day, but the time they take to dry to the proper state is better understood by the barometer than by the Rose grower, who has to learn it by experience; but the petals have to shrivel to about half their bulk and be not dry, but tough and leathery. Meanwhile, a store of salt mixture is held in readiness; it is half bay salt and half common salt. The bay salt is sold in lumps; it has to be roughly pounded so that the greater part is broken up small, leaving a certain proportion in knobs about the size of Marrowfat Peas.

The preparation jars I had made on purpose at Doulton's Lambeth Potteries; they are of strong buff stoneware with covers of the same, of plain cylindrical shape; they stand 22-in. high and have an inside diameter of 9-in. Each has a loosely fitting disc of lead, weighing 14-lb., with a flattish handle. Three moderate or two large handfuls of Rose petals are thrown in, and are rammed down with a wooden rammer made of the upper part of an old spade-handle let into a rounded wooden block; then an easy handful of the salt mixture is sprinkled over the layer, another three handfuls are thrown in, and so on as long as that batch of Rose leaves lasts; the heavy leaden disc is then lowered in to keep the mass tightly pressed down. The Sweet Geranium leaves are treated in the same way, but in the case of the most commonly grown kinds, namely, radula and radula major, each leaf is first torn up into three or four pieces. Sweet Verbena is very desirable, but unless the quantity of pot-pourri made is small there is not usually enough to make a material addition to the bulk. It need not be dried, but can be put into the jars and salted at once.



The Rammer.



By kind permission of "The Garden."
DRYING THE ROSE PETALS INDOORS.

The young bay leaves of the year are not hard and mature till quite the end of July, and are still better in August. Lavender is ready in the last days of July or the first week of August; it should be gathered while the upper part of the spike is still in bud. Lavender and bay leaves are both of a dry nature and go straight into the salting jars without any preliminary drying. The Sweet Geranium is not gathered till well on in September, or according to the season, the object being to enjoy it in the open for as long as possible, and to cut it just before the plants would naturally be destroyed by frost. A very precious ingredient, the earliest prepared in the year, is orange peel stuck with cloves. In March, when Seville oranges are to be had, the peel is taken off in halves and cut into strips the up and down way of the orange, so that they are about half an inch wide in the middle, and they are stuck all over with cloves. This is put into a jar with salt by itself and only pressed down by hand, as it is too tender to bear being rammed.

Thus the collecting and preparation of the pot-pourri material begins in March and runs through the summer and early autumn, so that the time of the final mixing does not arrive till October, when the seasoning of spices and other sweet things should be prepared. The tub has a capacity of from 16 gallons to 18 gallons, and the weight of pot-pourri made is somewhere near 224-lb. For the seasoning of this I use the following ground spices, gums, &c. : Five large packets of Atkinson's violet powder—this is better than using the alternative of plain orris root; 1-lb. cloves, 1-lb. allspice, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. mixed spice, 1-lb. mace, 1-lb. gum benzoin, 1-lb. gum storax. This is all mixed together and put in a pail. There is, besides, 1-lb whole cloves and 1-lb. whole mace. From these weights the amounts wanted for smaller quantities can be computed.

October having come and all the materials being ready, we proceed to the mixing. In the case of the rather large quantity made, it is done on a well-swept place of the brick floor of the

studio. The Rose leaves in the jars are now so tightly compacted that they have to be loosened by stabbing with an iron weeding fork; they come up in close, thick flakes which have to be broken up by the hand, and are then thrown upon the floor. It is best for three or four persons to work together, one of them having the pail of spice mixture, so that as the heap on the floor rises, the various ingredients are already more or less mixed. When the jars are empty and the spices exhausted, the whole is turned over backwards and forwards on the floor with a shovel, and if it appears to be a little too dry, a slight sprinkling of water is given with a fine-rosed can. Of this new mixture none is used till the following March or April, and it is all the better if it remains for nearly a year in the tub untouched.

I have collected and studied a number of old recipes for pot-pourri, but find in many of them, either some want of definite instruction or some obvious inaccuracy; but it has not been difficult to gather from them what is essentially useful, and so, with the added experience of many years, to establish a more or less regular course of operation.

Reprinted from "The Garden."

SYMPOSIUM ON THE EFFECTS OF THE WINTER OF 1916-17.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

The winter of 1916-17 has been looked upon by meteorological experts as one of the most severe for many years. November started with heavy rains, which continued well into December, the atmosphere becoming very cold, which, coupled with the wet, quite stopped all Rose planting. January was cold and wintry, with heavy falls of snow; the mean temperature of the month was two degrees below that for sixty years. The severe weather continued with even greater intensity until the middle of February, when in spite of the low rainfall, it gave way for a short period to fog and mist. During March the weather if anything greatly increased in coldness, the bitter east wind cutting round every corner and through every opening in a most destructive way, in fact here, at Enfield, I think it was the coldest month. The Hollies, Laurels and Arbutus in my own garden suffered badly, and the Ceanothus which had stood for many winters died completely out. April, the coldest for over 50 years, was ushered in with heavy snowstorms, which continued right on up to the middle of the month, and it was only on the 20th I was enabled to just lift the quilts of my bee hives, to see how the bees had fared, a thing I have

always had an opportunity of doing before the end of March. May came in with a brilliant spell of sunshine, which continued throughout the month, and is reported to have been the warmest May recorded for over 80 years. There was one remarkable feature about this month, and that was the entire absence of frost, and the result was that vegetation revived and flourished in a very remarkable manner. In view of the exceptional severity of the winter, it was thought that reports from expert Rosarians living in different parts of the country would be of interest. I am not going to analyse them, as each one speaks for itself, but there is one point which stands out and has upset more than one opinion—my own included—and that is the proved hardiness of the Pernetiana race. In my own garden, situate right on the top of a ridge exposed to all winds but the south, I have perhaps 300 plants, and not a single one succumbed, while some of the H.T.'s and Teas near by were killed outright, and the reports from other parts of the country are practically in agreement. It is a very satisfactory fact, and will probably do more than ever to popularise this new race of Roses, which is giving us some of the most remarkable combinations of colour.

By C. C. WILLIAMSON, Vice-President, Wilstead, Canterbury, Kent.

The winter of 1916-17 proved so severe, that one might well have been discouraged in viewing the Rose beds in March, and noting the havoc wrought by the long continued frosts, which more than once registered 30 degrees, in this part of East Kent. It was not till the middle of April that one could safely begin pruning, and

then nearly every plant had to be cut down to within a few inches of the ground, before sound wood could be reached. But what a marvellous recovery they have made ! Thanks to a glorious month's sunshine in May, but few of the dwarfs have really suffered, and the Rose once more has proved the hardiness of its constitution, and bids fair to bloom with enhanced beauty, even earlier than usual this season.

Practically the only losses sustained have been among the Standards, and the newly-budded stocks, and though the Wichuraianas have been rather badly hit, they are now making some fine basal shoots, and give promise of a wealth of bloom for next year. In my garden, which is high up, with a sunny aspect, and rejoicing in a deep loamy clay with a subsoil of chalk, I have lost but few dwarfs, those which have suffered most amongst the newer varieties being Mrs. George Norwood, H. V. Machin, Mabel Drew and Countess of Shaftesbury. On the other hand, Lady Plymouth, Florence Forrester, Louise Crette, Mrs. Wakefield Christie Miller, Isobel, Modesty, Irish Fireflame, Louise Catherine Breslau and Princess Mary have withstood the rigours of the winter remarkably well. Nor must I omit a good word for those two grand Roses, Mrs. Foley Hobbs and Mme. Edouard Herriot, neither of which suffered in the least, or even necessitated hard pruning. With the newly budded stocks, however, I was not so fortunate, and have to record a good percentage of losses ; nor did my Standards escape, both old and new varieties suffering alike. Of the latter, I lost several of Mrs. Herbert Hawksworth, Annie Crawford, Gorgeous H. V. Machin and Mrs. Archie Gray. That beautiful China—Comtesse du Cayla—which left unpruned, makes such a fine display, has this year had to make a fresh start, and even Irish Elegance had to be cut down to the ground.

The Climbers suffered a good deal. Strong growers, like Caroline Testout, have been badly hit, and many of the Wichuraianas, such as François Juranville, Gardenia, Joseph Lamy, and Léontine Gervais have sacrificed all last year's growth. On the

other hand, American Pillar is a notable exception, and has more than justified its reputation as the finest of all the Ramblers. None of the Dwarf Polyanthas have suffered, and look like blooming more profusely than ever this season.

On the whole, therefore, Rose lovers have little to complain of, and if a few favourites have succumbed, the marked vigour of growth of the survivors, and the total absence of aphid and mildew, have more than compensated for the losses. I do not think the absence of Shows in these distressful days need deter the amateur from doing his best to produce the choicest blooms, for they cannot fail to bring joy and peace to the heart of many a wounded hero in hospital and home.

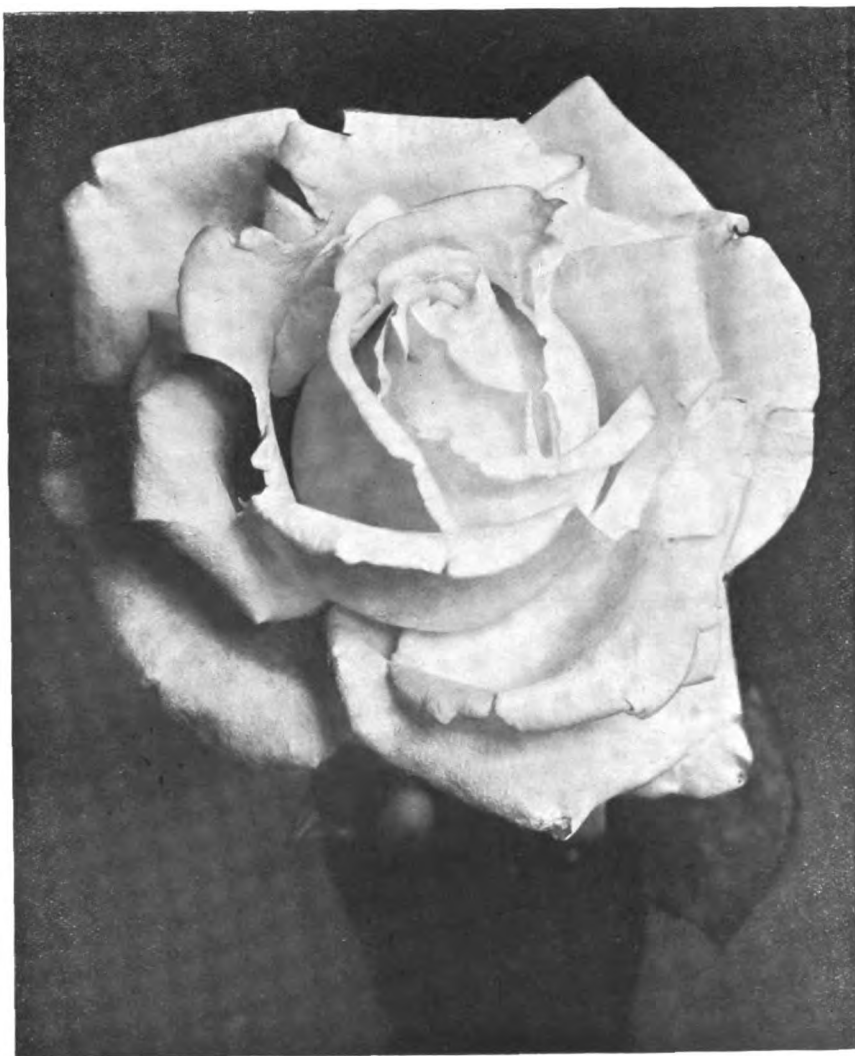
May the Rose of Old England then continue in the ascendant, for

“ This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror.”

By GEORGE M. TAYLOR, East Lothian.

In the garden in East Lothian in which I grow Roses, the exposure is almost due south, and the other aspects are entirely sheltered by walls, and wind belts of trees and shrubs; without such beneficent protection, the plants would undoubtedly have suffered, but they never looked better or more promising. Despite the almost unparalleled severity of the winter, and more especially, the early spring months, there are no losses to record. The very late season kept the growths dormant, and we never prune here until after the middle of April. The growths were so late that they escaped a check of any kind, but progress was very rapid once it began. The result is the finest and healthiest lot of Roses it has ever been my privilege to handle.

The garden is situated in one of the most fertile districts of East Lothian, and is not more than half a mile from the shore of the



ÉDEL (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF NEW ROSES,
JULY 17TH, 1917.

Raised by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son, Portadown, Ireland.

Firth of Forth. The soil is light, and the subsoil in one part is gravel. The garden is almost three acres in extent, and the westward and southward parts have the above subsoil, the eastward and northward fronts have a belt of soil, about 3-ft. in depth, lying over whinstone. The soil all over is a rich, light, warm loam of a very kindly and fertile character. The altitude is not more than 75-ft. above sea level. The magnolia and the fig flourish exceedingly well, without any protection, so too, does the fuchsia; so that Roses are, it will be apparent, quite at home and by no means difficult to handle satisfactorily.

On such a soil Roses on the Laxa stock—some of them ten years old—are a revelation to many enthusiasts who admire and cultivate the Queen of Flowers. This hardy Siberian Briar loves such a light soil, and its kindly warmth appears to be very congenial to it, and the scion it may happen to bear.

I have no losses to record—not a solitary one. As I write this note in the middle of June, *Rosa Moyesii*, 8-ft. high, is full of flower. Besides it is *R. xanthina*, the gold and crimson of these two fine spears having a brilliant effect. *R. Hugonis*, too, thrives well, and *R. berberifolia* Hordiji is just bursting its buds. It never gets protection.

My earliest Rose is *Sonnenlicht*, a Hybrid Briar raised by Dr. Kruger, and sent out in 1913. It is a little later than usual this year, but as a rule it flowers about the third week in May. It is a perpetual flowerer, and I have cut blooms in October. This is one of my favourite Roses, and it is somewhat reminiscent of *Madame Ravary*. It is descended from *Lady Mary Fitzwilliam*—that famous mother of Roses—and *Harrisonii*. The foliage is highly fragrant of the true Briar perfume, and most important, is free from Black Spot. I had this Rose budded in quantity last summer, and it will be catalogued under the name of Sunlight. It is, in my opinion, the best of the true Hybrid Briars with fragrant foliage.

During March and April things looked black indeed for Roses, but now, in June, we are promised one of the best years for the flower we have ever experienced. The first of the flowers from the early varieties and species, coupled with healthy, strong growths upon the others, have already made the gloomy winter mere memory.

By S. W. BURGESS, Red Roses, Tonbridge.

My garden slopes towards south-east, and is well protected from north and north-east, and the average height above sea level is about 120-ft. The soil is a fairly rich loam, subsoil gravelly in the upper, and a soft sand in the lower part of the garden.

During the hard winter of 1916-17 I did not protect standards at all, and only earthed up a few of the delicate Teas, and hardly a tree has suffered. In fact, had we not jumped so quickly into summer, I consider that this would have been the best year which we have had for Roses, for many years. As it is, there are fewer blind shoots, and very many more buds than I ever remember; and even the most delicate of Teas, such as Cleopatra, Boadicea and Comtesse de Nadaillac have survived quite comfortably; whilst the stronger kinds, such as White Cochet, have never been so good.

Of established trees I do not think I have lost any, and very few of those which I have reared. Newly-budded standards have done very well, and dwarfs fairly well, the only serious loss which I have experienced being in the case of trees which I bought with dormant buds, and budded stocks, sent from a distance, which were two or three days in the post. But I do not quite attribute their failure to the hard winter. Altogether I consider that I have benefited by the severe weather, for the reason that whereas in ordinary seasons most of the trees, and especially Hybrid Perpetuals, have sent out shoots several inches long before one

dare to prune, and are therefore rather seriously checked by pruning, this spring found them in a perfect condition, with the sap hardly starting to rise.

I may mention, however, that the prolonged frosts caused me in most cases to prune very hard.

By GEO. BURCH, The Rose Gardens, Peterborough.

The soil here is a good depth of rich loam, containing a fair amount of sand, and resting on limestone. The altitude of the Rose garden is about 100-ft. above sea level, fully exposed to east and south-east.

Although the weather of the past winter, 1916-17, was of unusual severity, which permitted skating on the river Nene for several weeks, and lasted a much longer period than for many years, our Roses in established beds did not suffer in any way whatever, varieties supposed to be somewhat tender remained perfectly healthy, and pith quite normal, such as Lady Hillingdon, Melody, Lyon Rose, Lady Roberts, Mme. E. Herriot, and no protection of any kind was given.

The dormant buds (all on Briar) were in good condition, and not injured at all. These started into growth much later than usual, but the brilliant weather of May, and the heat of June, hastened their progress and made up the time lost in starting.

Roses which were planted in good time in autumn, came well through the winter, but some of the few varieties planted later were noticed to have suffered. These were Mrs. A. Carnegie, Mrs. Chas. Pearson, L. C. Breslau, Leslie Holland, Mrs. Geo. Norwood and Mrs. C. Russell.

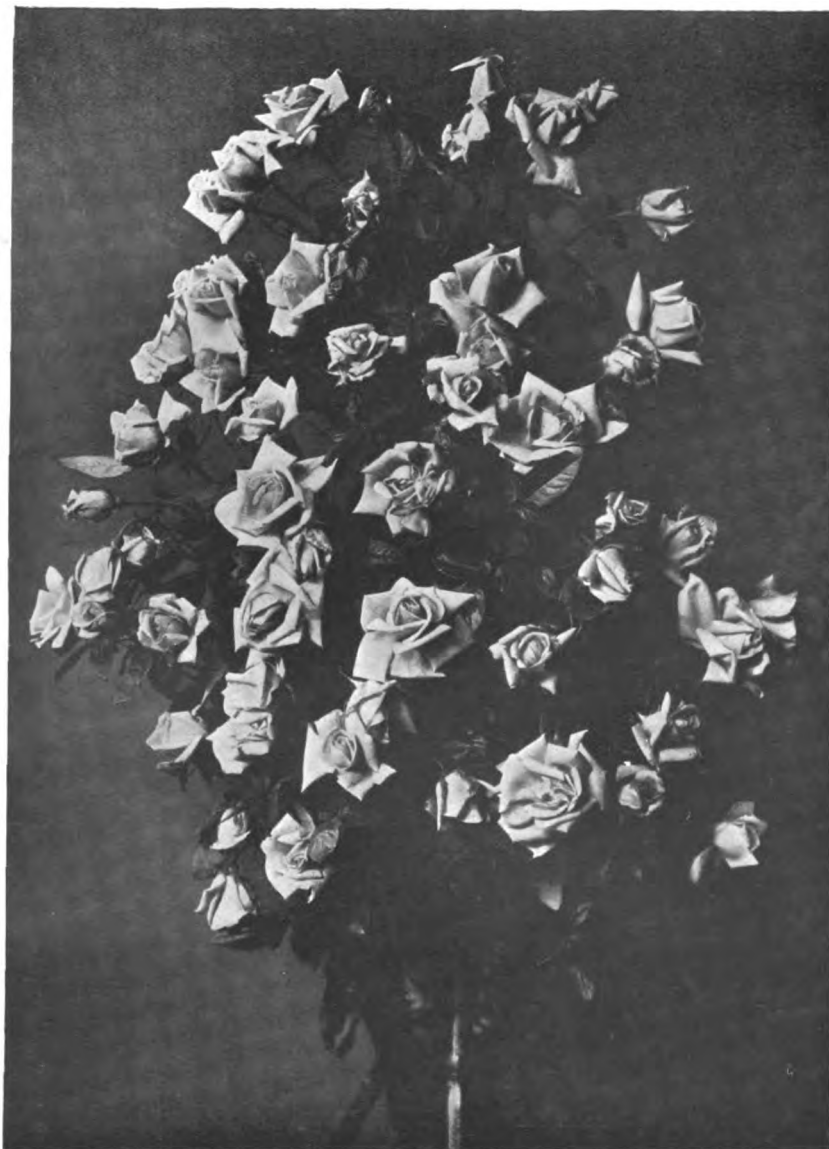
The effect of the continuous low temperature was just this: Roses remained perfectly dormant, held in the grip of a long winter,

unbroken by spells of milder weather; therefore root action ceased, and no impatient growth was made. The sunless days of January and February enabled them to quietly rest, until the waking time of genial days; and, fortunately, no spring frosts were severe enough to check the young growths, when once they had started. Consequently, growth was more robust and the flowering period earlier. On the 8th of June, Roses which were growing on a house, fully exposed, but with south aspect, were in full bloom. Hundreds of flowers fully open, *Reine Marie Henriette*, fine colour; *W. A. Richardson*, much better colour than for years—quite deep orange; *Gloire de Dijon*, a profusion of really fine blooms.

In an open position facing south-east we have some fine trees of *Mme. Hoste*, one being 6-ft. high, and 5-ft. across. They were not protected in any way, and were well in bloom on the 12th of June, bearing dozens of well-developed flowers of finest form and colour. Other varieties flowering much earlier than usual were:—*George Dickson*, *Mme. E. Herriot*, *Chrissie McKellar*, *Lady Roberts*, *Marcella*, *Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt*, *A. Hartmann*, and *Mrs. Amy Hammond*.

By H. WHITLOCK, Fairlawn, New Barnet.

It was feared by many Rosarians that the long cold winter of 1916-17 would prove a very disastrous one, and most amateurs are agreeably surprised to find how very little damage has been done to our favourites. My garden is situate in one of the cold parts of Hertfordshire, being only 260-ft. above sea level. The soil is a fine loam on stiff yellow clay, but I am fortunate in having it well drained. The plants ripened well in the autumn, and when pruned in March-April showed very little sign of damage—which was all the more remarkable, especially as I had not taken the usual precaution of giving them protection. My total losses amounted to three—two Standards and one Dwarf. After the plants were pruned, they remained practically dormant for some time, and then started



MISS MAY MARRIOTT (Pernetiana). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, SPECIAL
EXHIBIT OF NEW ROSES, JULY 17TH, 1917.
Raised by Mr. T. Robinson, Nottingham.

off into growth, and went right away without a check. I think I have had this year some of the very finest Roses, and my only regret is that there have been no Shows to which one could send.

Amongst the dwarf Roses that have done well may be mentioned Mme. Abel Chatenay, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Caroline Testout, Frau Karl Druschki, Avoca, Mélanie Soupert, Lyon Rose and Mme. Edouard Herriot.

The Ramblers have perhaps made the finest show for many years, the enormous masses of blooms of Blush Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay and White Dorothy attracting most attention. The winter was undoubtedly most severe, but the flowering season was certainly one of the best I have ever experienced, and perhaps the greatest surprise is the proved hardiness of the Herriot type of Rose.

By A. E. PRINCE, Longworth, Berks.

The old plants have certainly had a very rough time during the past winter, but strange to say, varieties which one would expect to have been killed are doing very well and starting vigorously.

Although we did not cover up any plants at all this year, there are very few gaps, and notably amongst the Teas, Maréchal Niel is growing away well. The continued frost retarded the growth of this usually precocious variety, and there is every promise of a good show of bloom, the first for some years, and no Shows to go to!

The Coquets as usual are killed down close to the bud, but are breaking out again well from the union.

It is, however, amongst the Hybrid Teas where I think that most gaps will be found. Varieties such as Château de Clos Vougeot, Irish Fireflame, Lyon Rose and her near relations are especially hard hit. No doubt these Roses are tender, and will be

a constant source of trouble to all who plant them, and yet they are so exquisitely beautiful that everybody must keep on replacing.

Of course, with Lyon Rose it may not be altogether the frost. I am inclined to think she resents being moved.

Altogether Roses have come through the winter well, and this may be attributed to the fact that the frost kept on such a long time and the plants remained dormant.

The most dangerous winter is one which encourages growth about January and February, then drops down on us with a 20-deg. frost about the end of March. "Some" damage may then be expected.

The above notes were written May 12th, and there may be some more deaths yet, but I do not anticipate much more trouble.

By Rev. F. R. BURNSIDE, Rochford, Essex.

In obedience to the request of our enthusiastic and indefatigable Hon. Secretary, I write a few lines as to the effect the last winter has had upon my Roses. Although we had here no very severe frost, we had two or three nights of 20 degrees, and several of 10 to 12 degrees. The wood of my plants appeared to be well ripened, and I think I never remember the leaves of the plants being so scorched and shrivelled—even the two Cochetts lost a large proportion of their leaves.

I began to think that at last the Roses were enjoying a complete rest, and so a good many of my half-standard Cochetts and Mrs. Edward Mawley did, for they were killed outright. Amongst the other Teas, Medea, considered usually to be pretty hardy, has been badly crippled; so I have had very few good blooms of this beautiful Tea. Alexander Hill Gray, Madame Constant Soupert, Mrs. Myles Kennedy, Molly S. Crawford and Souvenir de Pierre

Notting, have all been badly hit, the flowers I have had of these varieties being very poor—with one or two exceptions. My Hybrid Teas have stood the winter fairly well, and I have had some very fine blooms, notably of Dean Hole.

I am no doubt fortunate in escaping very serious damage, the reason being due to the fact that, although my garden is well sheltered, its position is between the two tidal rivers, the Crouch and the Roach, consequently it benefits from sea breezes, so we very rarely get any exceptionally severe frosts. When I came here in 1900 there were three very fine eucalyptus (blue gum) trees, and I remember the Rev. J. H. Pemberton noticing them when he was here on one occasion, and saying: "Ah, I see you don't get many hard frosts here?" Well, they stood two winters after that, and then one winter we had a night when the thermometer registered zero, and that killed all three.

The soil of this garden is a very deep loam, with a subsoil of gravel and sand, an ideal soil, to my mind; and judging from the growth of the plants the Roses think so too.

By A. H. PEARSON, The Nurseries, Lowdham, Notts.

The effect of frost upon our Roses has this season been somewhat disastrous, more losses having been sustained than in any winter during the past 20 years. The winter frosts were in many cases accompanied by the most bitter winds, which did much damage, especially to tall weeping Standards; many of these seemed quite dead, but the majority have grown out from the basal buds after close pruning, and although some of the dwarf plants were considerably injured, they have most of them made a fair recovery. The chief injury done to the budded stocks was by the frost of the 7th of May, when we had 11 degrees in the screen. Those buds which had started last autumn were killed back, but many started again from the base, while the dormant buds, which

looked very promising when the stocks were cut down, were killed in great numbers, and some varieties have not a solitary plant left.

I append a list of the varieties from which it will be seen that all classes of Roses are included, but I may add that many of the Teas and Chinas, which are supposed to be the most tender, suffered as little as any, the exceptions being Maréchal Niel and Mme. E. Resal; the former were all killed, and the latter very much injured. The Roses are grown on strong clay, with Kenper marl subsoil, altitude 200-ft., most of the land on slope facing north-west.

Cut back plants badly injured were Chrissie MacKellar, Duchess of Westminster, Dorothy Page-Roberts, Ethel Malcolm, Freda, Geo. Dickson, Jas. Coey (many killed), Lady Faire, Mme. Léon Pain, Mme. Chas. Lutaud, Mabel Drew, Marquise de Sinéty, Mrs. A. Carnegie, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. T. Roosevelt, Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Richmond, Sénateur Mascurand and White Killarney. Budded stocks, many of which were killed outright: Augustus Hartmann, Autumn Tints, Alister S. Gray, A. R. Goodwin, Chrissie MacKellar, Colleen, Dean Hole, Duchess of Wellington, Dora van Tets, Ecarlate, Earl of Warwick, Gustav Grünerwald, Gustave Regis, Irish Elegance, Irish Fireflame, James Coey, Lady Hillingdon, Lady Dunleath, Leslie Holland, Liberty (all), Longworth Rambler, Mabel Drew, Mme. E. Herriot, Mme. Léon Pain, Mme. Ravary, Maréchal Niel, Marquisé de Sinéty, Mrs. W. J. Grant, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Melody, Old Gold, Prince de Bulgarie, Paul Lédé, Princess Mary and Queen Mary.

By **EDWARD A. JEFFERIES**, Royal Nurseries, Cirencester,
Gloucestershire.

The winter of 1916-1917 must have settled any doubts which previously existed as to the ability of the Hybrid Teas, and Roses with Pernetiana blood being hardy enough to withstand a really

severe winter. That they have proved their ability to do so I think is beyond doubt; indeed, it may be claimed that with one or two exceptions the varieties belonging to these classes upon which our Rose gardens now so largely depend for their summer and autumn displays, have stood the test of the recent winter better than many of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that during several weeks of the hardest frosts, the Roses in this locality had little or no protection from snow, and that our nurseries stand fully exposed on the Cotswold Hills, some 500-ft. above sea level.

Amongst the maiden plants the percentage of losses was very small, and there is no difference between the drifts of Teas, Hybrid Teas, and Hybrid Perpetuals; all are good, and give great promise of abundance of bloom. Notwithstanding the backward spring and the late date that the plants started into growth, they have made such rapid and unchecked strides that now, in mid June, we are cutting more Roses than we often do during the first week in July.

The nature of our soil and subsoil varies very considerably, from light brash and gravel, to heavy loam on clay, but I cannot find that the difference in the soils has had any appreciable effect in the behaviour of the plants. As I have said, the maiden plants are all good, and we have to turn to the quarters of cut-backs to find out those varieties that have suffered.

Of all the varieties William Allen Richardson appears to have done so most, this old friend being very "badly hit"; it is noticeable, too, that Madame Ravary, Duchess of Wellington, Lady Hillingdon, Iona Herdman, Harry Kirk and Beryl, all yellows, have also suffered, whereas Constance, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Sunburst, Le Progrès, Melody and Mrs. Wemyss Quin are none the worse for their ordeal.

Amongst the pink shades, Dorothy Page-Roberts, Mrs. Edward Mawley, William Shean, Madame Abel Chatenay and J. L. Mock

do not appear to have the constitutions of Mrs. G. Sawyer, Radiance, Lady Alice Stanley, Lady Ashtown, Caroline Testout, Mrs. John Laing and Edith Part.

Copper and apricot shades : Madame E. Herriot stands out as absolutely unharmed, and is, I should say, one of the hardiest Roses in existence ; Old Gold, Juliet and Beauté de Lyon, are also unaffected ; but Lady Pirrie, Betty and Earl of Warwick have been distinctly hit, the latter badly.

Red and crimson shades : As a whole, the H.P.'s of these colours have suffered more than the H. Teas. I find blanks amongst Général Jacqueminot, Charles Lefébvre, Duke of Edinburgh, Comte de Raimbaud and Victor Hugo, plants of some of these varieties being killed outright. Charles J. Grahame, too, has suffered badly, and Leslie Holland and Edward Mawley in a lesser degree ; but Hugh Dickson, General McArthur, George Dickson, Lieut. Chauré, Avoca, Laurent Carle, Ecarlate, Earl of Gosford and Marquise de Salisbury have all stood well.

White and blush shades : Hon. Edith Gifford, Innocente Pirola, and in a lesser degree White Cochet and British Queen have suffered ; while Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Ophelia, Mrs. Herbert Stevens and Molly Sharman Crawford are little the worse for one of the severest winters within my recollection here.

By R. FOLEY HOBBS, Thorneloe, Worcester.

For the last two seasons I have only grown a very few Rose trees as compared with the number in former years, seeing at the commencement of the war the impossibility of doing so owing to what I knew perfectly well was bound to follow, viz., great shortage of assistance. In former seasons it has always been my practice to mould up my Teas, and the tenderer sorts of Hybrid Teas, before the winter by bringing the soil up to them like one

would do potatoes, as my trees are grown as dwarfs (I do not grow standards). Last autumn I could not get this done owing to being very short of labour, and the unusually early commencement of winter, which continued unceasingly until so late in the spring. I quite thought many times during the very hard frosts, that I should lose most of my favourites, but to my great surprise and pleasure, I did not lose even a single tree, and when pruning time arrived I found them practically unharmed, as results have shown, for they are all now in full flower, with cleaner and better blooms than I have grown for years, and absolutely without any green fly or the other pests so well known, which makes me wonder if my practice of moulding in former years has not been all in vain. I cannot speak for other growers in this district, as I have not had time to go round their gardens, but I have been told by several friends that newly-planted trees fared very badly; this, of course, is not to be wondered at, considering the ground was never in a fit state for planting from early October until May. My gardens are situate in the West Midlands just outside the ancient City of Worcester. I have two classes of land, in the upper garden the soil is light, with a gravel and sandy subsoil; in the lower garden it is a rich loam, with clay subsoil. The aspect in both is south-west, and the altitude only about 70 to 80 feet above the sea level. Both gardens fared the same, but of course most of my Teas are grown in the upper garden on the light soil, and the Hybrid Teas and H.P.'s in the lower garden. I am asked to name the Roses which suffered most, but as I have said before, I did not lose a tree, and do not ever remember having gone through a single winter before without suffering some losses.

MY ROSE GARDEN.

By **SIR C. ERNEST TRITTON, Bt.**

Dedicated to all Rose Lovers.

COME over and see my Rose Garden,
 It's under an hour from town,
 Come away from the rush of the season
 And let me drive you down ;
 My roses will banish a headache,
 And a heartache they soon dispel,
 You are feeling a bit over-burdened,
 My roses will make you well.

Shall we have a talk about roses
 As we drive along the way ?
 What wondrous joy they give us
 As we study them day by day :
 Their beauty, their grace, and their sweetness,
 How they charm and enchant the eye
 As we see them in all their glory
 'Neath the blue of a summer sky.

I like to dwell for a moment
 On the history of the rose,
 How its beauty and fragrance are mentioned
 Alike in verse and prose,
 How many a classic writer
 In the days of Rome of old,
 Like Virgil, and Horace, and Ovid,
 Rejoiced its charms to uphold.



SIR ERNEST TRITTON, BART.

And the Greeks, too, of old, how they worshipped
 The fairest flower that grows !
 Did you ever read Anacreon's
 Most charming ode on the Rose?
 And out from the Isles of Greece
 How sweetly came Sappho's decree
 That the rose without a doubt
 The Queen of Flowers should be.

My roses are so responsive,
 That I love them well, they know,
 And they seem to tenderly watch me
 As they see me come and go ;
 And they wield a magic influence
 And teach one how to live,
 And life becomes richer and brighter
 For the inspiration they give.

To-day we shall only see roses,
 For within the sacred ground
 On which my Rose Garden is planted
 No other flowers are found,
 The others are all outside it,
 So beautiful in their way,
 You must come and pay them a visit
 Some other summer's day.

Come first, then, and look at the arches
 As we enter beneath their shade,
 Just look at the Hiawathas
 In their scarlet robes arrayed,
 Then look at the Dorothy Perkins
 And tell me what you think
 Of this lovely Minnehaha
 With its swinging clusters of pink.

Here are arches of Albéric Barbier
 With its blossoms of pure snow white,
 And the Philadelphia Rambler,
 And Mrs. F. W. Flight,
 Pink Roamer, and Jersey Beauty,
 Carmine Pillar—the first to blow,
 Aimée Vibert, Ards Rover, and Farquhar,
 Together they make a grand show.

And here are some arches all covered
 With, perhaps, the best climber that grows,
 With its radiant clusters of blossom,
 The American Pillar Rose ;
 And here is an arch—I am certain
 Most thoroughly calls for your praise—
 Of Leuchtstern and Longworth Rambler.
 And Léontine Gervais.

But look at this arch with its Ramblers,
 A Crimson and Blush, on each side,
 One might almost compare them in fancy
 To newly-wed bridegroom and bride,
 For the Blush Rambler seems to blush deeper
 As she looks on her bridegroom's face
 When up on the crest of the archway
 They meet in a loving embrace.

Here's the White Wichuraiana
 That climbs in a rampant way,
 Here's Galaxy, Émile Fortepaule,
 Paul Transon, and Rene André ;
 Here's climbing Captain Christy,
 And brilliant Tausendschon,
 And here is François Foucard,
 A rose but little known.

Here's Madame Alfred Carrière,
 And here is Lady Gay,
 Ards Pillar and Waltham Climber,
 And Alister Stella Gray ;
 Here's William Allen Richardson,
 And Reine Marie Henriette,
 Together they make a collection
 I am sure you won't forget.

Then notice these ropes and these pillars
 Along by the dark wood side,
 All covered with climbing roses
 Competing in their pride,
 Festoons of Hiawatha
 And Minnehaha sprays,
 With garlands of Gruss an Teplitz,
 A splendid crimson blaze.

And here's Reine Olga de Wurtemberg,
 Profusely it blooms and grows,
 Lily Ito and Gustave Régis,
 A splendid button-hole rose ;
 The sight of these exquisite climbers
 My heart with keen pleasure fills,
 And I love to see how they flourish
 In the air of our Norwood hills.

Then come and inspect my Bush Roses
 Here's the best white rose you can see,
 In these beds of Frau Karl Druschki
 They do so well with me.
 And here are some splendid red ones
 Of exquisite brilliancy,
 'Tis hard to say which is the finest,
 Whether Richmond or Liberty.

Here are beds of Pharisäer,
 How vigorously it grows !
 And General McArthur,
 By far my best red rose ;
 La Tosca, and Killarney,
 Hugh Dickson, and Sunburst,
 Of all our yellow roses
 Some think the very first.

But stay ! here's a rose far excelling
 All others in colour and grace—
 Look at Caroline Testout, to my mind
 The sweetest of all in the place ;
 She's the Queen of my Garden—so perfect
 That all others stand far apart,
 I worship her exquisite beauty,
 Her name is engraved on my heart !

Then beds of the Earl of Warwick,
 And Prince de Bulgarie,
 And Rayon d'Or, with its golden flowers,
 And Madame Ravary,
 And here's the Duchess of Wellington,
 And Lady Battersea,
 With Madame Abel Chatenay,
 Growing so strong and free.

Here are beds of Marquise Litta
 And beds of Joseph Hill,
 With its wondrous tints and colours
 That give one quite a thrill ;
 And George C. Waud with its blossoms
 Of vivid vermilion ray,
 How they glisten in the setting sun
 At the waning of the day !

Here's Laurent Carle, and Harry Kirk,
 And Betty, and La France,
 And Antoine Rivoire, such a beauty
 In its rich luxuriance ;
 Here's sweet Elisa Robichon,
 So chaste and delicate,
 And Souvenir de Malmaison,
 And Mrs. Alfred Tate.

Here's Kaiserin Augusta Victoria,
 And Yvonne Vacherot,
 And here's the well-known Souvenir
 Du President Carnot,
 And Bessie Brown and Bouquet d'Or.
 Ben Cant and George Laing Paul,
 Mrs. R. B. Cant and Celia—
 You must admire them all.

Here's Princess Marie Mertchersky,
 And Dr. O'Donel Browne,
 And disappointing Juliet,
 Last year the talk of the town ;
 Joseph Lowe and Marie Corelli,
 And the Marquise de Sinety.
 With Gloire Lyonnaise and the Lyon Rose,
 I wish it did better with me.

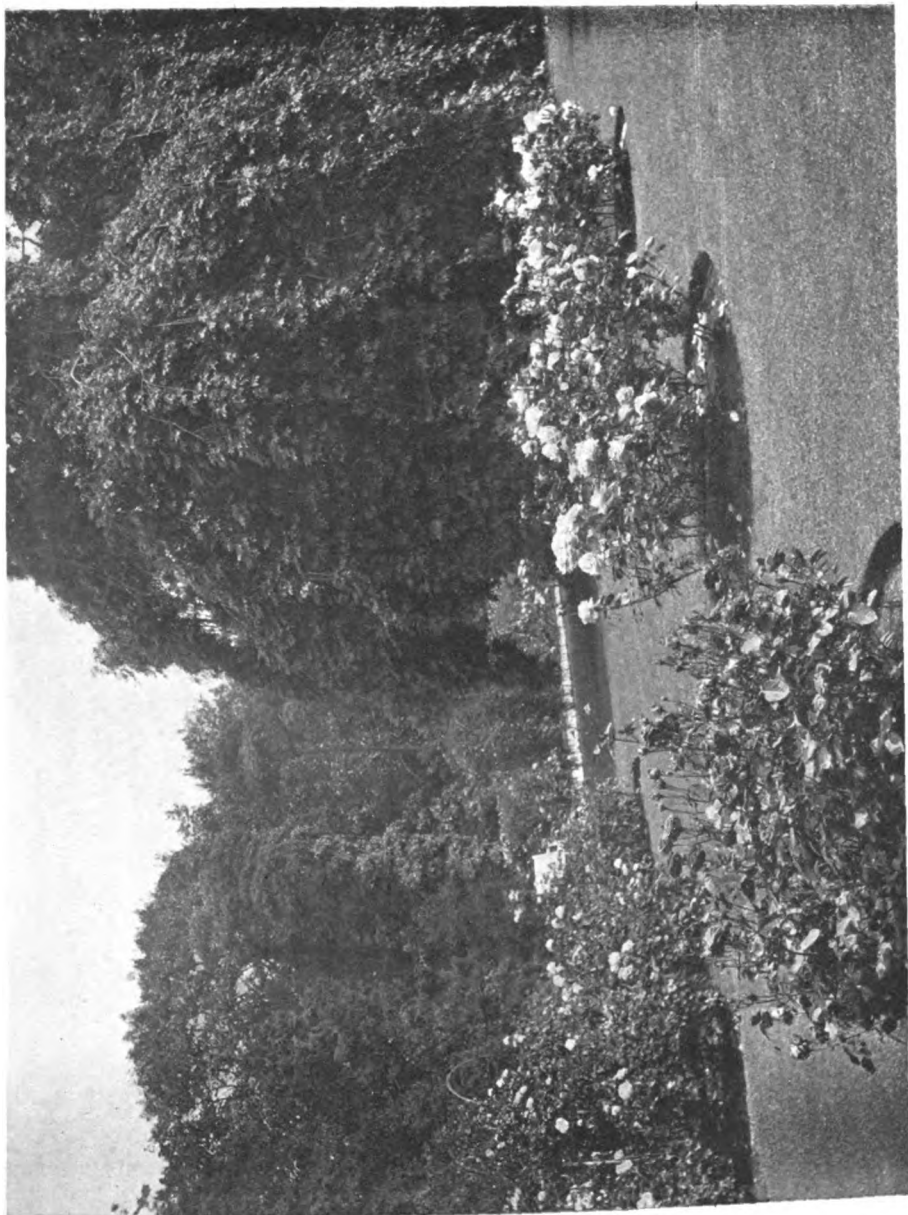
Can you give me a little while longer ?
 There are plenty more yet to be seen
 As we wander this summer evening
 Over the sun-flecked green ;
 Look at the Baroness Rothschild,
 Look at the Dukes, so red,
 See Mrs. Sharman Crawford,
 How proudly she holds her head.

See here are some dear old roses,
 What wondrous flowers they have borne !
 Here's Glory of Cheshunt, and Clio,
 And the Marchioness of Lorne,
 Captain Hayward, and Margaret Dickson,
 And the Rev. Alan Cheales,
 And Reynolds Hole, and Warrior,
 Each one to my heart appeals.

See Madame Victor Verdier
 And sweet Etoile de France,
 Medea, and white Maman Cochet,
 Each one awaits your glance ;
 Look at the Gloire de Dijon,
 Its praise our fathers sang—
 Don't miss my Ulrich Brunners,
 And beautiful Mrs. John Laing.

And now my task is ended
 And we must be going home,
 It has been so sweet and gracious
 Of you to find time to come ;
 And I hope in your busy surroundings
 You will spare a thought, if you can,
 For my beautiful beds of roses
 And the old Rosarian.

To grow such lovely roses,
 What a joy it must be, you say,
 But I know of something greater—
 The joy of giving away ;
 And I like to think of my friends
 Who have given me that delight
 By accepting a nosegay of roses,
 Will you do the same to-night ?



VIEW IN SIR ERNEST TRITTON'S GARDEN AT NORWOOD, S.E.

And I love to think that my roses,
 In all their beauteous bloom,
 Have carried a message of comfort
 To the shade of some darkened room,
 And with their exquisite fragrance
 Have brought back a smile again
 To a face that was worn and weary,
 To a heart overwhelmed with pain.

And I sometimes picture the fairies,
 As they come in the midnight hours,
 To pay their joyful homage
 At the shrine of the Queen of Flowers,
 How they revel around my rose-beds
 And dance out of sheer delight
 At the sight and the scent of the roses,
 Beneath the pale moonlight.

You can fancy I love my garden,
 You can fancy the hours I spend
 Amid these enchanting roses,
 Till each becomes a friend;
 And methinks I hear them whisper,
 At times as I watch them shine,
 The hand that designed and made us
 Must be, and is Divine.

FLOREAT REGINA FLORUM.

NOTES ON TIMES OF PRUNING AND BLOOMING OF ROSES.

By Dr. LAMPLOUGH, Alverstoke, Hants.

As there were no Shows to take up my spare time this year, I thought I would take notes of the times I pruned and the dates my Roses bloomed, thinking they might be useful in future. For many years I have taken rough notes as to whether a Rose can be classified as an "early," "mid-season," or "late" variety, and tried to prune accordingly, but have never had time (owing to the preparation for exhibitions) to put down the exact dates, each sort comes into bloom. Unfortunately owing to the cold, dull weather of March and early April, and the warm "growing" weather of the latter part of April, the whole of May and first three weeks of June, these records are perhaps of less value, as the times were exceptional, rather than characteristic of an average year. Some varieties which are usually late sorts—especially Teas, like Mrs. F. Hobbs, C. de Nadaillac, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Mrs. Campbell Hall, W. R. Smith, etc., all of which have formerly been late in my garden were amongst the first to bloom, even when pruned fairly late. Whereas others which are usually early bloomers, like Mélanie Soupert, A. K. Williams, and Mrs. Cornwallis West, have come later. I do not ever remember having C. de Nadaillac in bloom in June before, and Mrs. F. Hobbs is always very late here.

	<i>Pruned.</i>	<i>1st Bloom.</i>	<i>Full Bloom.</i>
Alex. H. Gray	March 30.....	June 20.....	June 23
A. K. Williams	April 4.....	.. 24.....	July 2
Alice Lindsell	March 29.....	.. 22.....	.. 2
" ..	April 25.....	.. 30.....	.. 6
Annie Crawford	March 29.....	.. 20.....	June 24
Aug. Hartmann .....	.. 29.....	.. 20.....	.. 27
Avoca	Feb. 28.....	.. 24.....	.. 28
" ..	March 29.....	.. 26.....	July 2
" ..	April 9.....	.. 27.....	.. 3

	<i>Pruned.</i>	<i>1st Bloom.</i>	<i>Full Bloom.</i>
. Bessie Brown	March 23.....	June 20.....	June 25
"	April 9.....	" 22.....	" 27
Candeur Lyonnaise ...	March 30.....	" 27.....	July 3
C. de Nadaillac ...	Feb. 28.....	" 19.....	June 25
"	March 17.....	" 21.....	" 26
Colleen	March 30.....	" 20.....	" 23
Coronation	March 29.....	" 28.....	" 30
"	April 12.....	" 29.....	July 4
Dean Hole	March 23.....	" 20.....	June 25
"	April 9.....	" 20.....	" 25
D. of Normandy	April 4.....	" 22.....	" 24
"	" 8.....	" 22.....	" 24
Fl. Forrester	March 29.....	" 24.....	July 1
"	April 12.....	" 27.....	" 3
Fl. Pemberton	March 23.....	" 25.....	" 1
"	April 9.....	" 28.....	" 3
Gl. de Chéd. Guinois- seau	March 31.....	" 20.....	June 23
"	April 9.....	" 22.....	" 27
Geo. Dickson	March 31.....	" 19.....	" 23
"	April 9.....	" 22.....	" 27
Her Majesty	Feb. 28.....	" 19.....	" 25
"	March 23.....	" 25.....	July 1
"	April 9.....	" 28.....	" 3
Horace Vernet	" 9.....	" 21.....	June 24
H. V. Machin.....	" 12.....	" 21.....	" 25
J. B. Clark	March 31.....	" 24.....	" 29
"	April 15.....	" 25.....	" 29
J. L. Mock	March 30.....	" 20.....	" 23
"	April 4.....	" 22.....	" 25
King George V.	April 9.....	" 30.....	July 4
Lady Barham	" 9.....	" 22.....	June 26
Lieut. Chauré	March 29.....	" 19.....	" 23
Lyon Rose	" 29.....	" 18.....	" 25
"	April 4.....	" 21.....	" 29
Mabel Drew	" 9.....	" 19.....	" 22
Mme. Cons. Soupert	March 29.....	" 20.....	" 25
"	April 9.....	" 21.....	" 25
Mme. J. Gravereaux	March 29.....	" 24.....	July 2
"	April 9.....	" 30.....	" 7
Mélanie Soupert ...	March 24.....	" 17.....	June 22
"	" 29.....	" 20.....	" 26
Marcella	April 12.....	" 21.....	" 25
Mildred Grant	March 29.....	" 18.....	" 24
"	" 30.....	" 22.....	" 26
Molly S. Crawford ...	March 30.....	" 20.....	" 22
"	April 6.....	" 22.....	" 24
Mrs. Amy Hammond	March 30.....	" 18.....	" 22
"	April 12.....	" 19.....	" 24
Mrs. A. Carnegie	March 30.....	" 22.....	" 24
"	April 9.....	" 22.....	" 26
Mrs. Campbell Hall...	March 29.....	" 20.....	" 24
"	April 9.....	July 1.....	July 4

	<i>Pruned.</i>	<i>1st Bloom.</i>	<i>Full Bloom</i>
Mrs. C. Russell	March 29.....	June 18.....	June 23
Mrs. C. West	" 29.....	" 28.....	" 30
Mrs. E. Mawley	March 30.....	" 22.....	July 3
Mrs. F. Hobbs	Feb. 28.....	" 18.....	June 23
"	March 18.....	" 21.....	" 25
"	" 30.....	" 24.....	" 30
Mrs. F. Dennison.....	" 29.....	" 19.....	" 23
"	" 31.....	" 20.....	" 25
Mrs. G. Norwood ...	March 29.....	" 20.....	" 22
"	April 4.....	" 20.....	" 25
Mrs. H. Hawksworth	March 29.....	" 19.....	" 23
"	April 9.....	" 20.....	" 23
Mrs. H. Taylor	March 30.....	" 22.....	" 28
Mrs. J. H. Welch ...	" 30.....	" 21.....	" 24
"	April 9.....	" 30.....	July 4
Mrs. Myles Kennedy	March 30.....	" 20.....	June 24
"	April 6.....	" 21.....	" 28
Mrs. R. D. McClure...	March 29.....	" 17.....	" 22
Mrs. T. Roosevelt ...	" 29.....	" 23.....	" 26
"	April 6.....	" 23.....	" 26
Mlle. Léon Constantin	April 4.....	" 24.....	July 1
Nita Weldon	March 29.....	" 18.....	June 24
Sachsengruss	March 8.....	July 2.....	July 7
Snow Queen	Feb. 19.....	June 19.....	June 24
"	March 18.....	" 25.....	" 28
"	April 15.....	July 3.....	July 7
St. Helena	March 31.....	June 21.....	June 23
White Maman Cochet	" 12.....	June 25.....	July 4
Wm. Shean	" 23.....	" 21.....	June 23
"	April 6.....	" 21.....	" 25
W. R. Smith	March 30.....	" 21.....	" 28
"	April 9.....	" 21.....	" 28
Yvonne Vacherot ...	" 9.....	" 21.....	" 27

The dates given in the third column, are those on which the plants began their main blooming, i.e., when four or more flowers were fit to cut on one plant.

As will be seen, I prune the majority of my Roses during the last week in March and first fortnight of April (except a few plants of very late sorts like Her Majesty, Snow Queen, and the two Cochets, which I prune early in March) in order to postpone the period of bloomings as much as possible, as my garden is rather earlier than those of London growers.

ROSE IMPORTS BY THE UNITED STATES.

The table of imports of Rose plants and stocks into the United States is taken from that excellent publication, "The American Rose Annual for 1917." It is the actual record of the total numbers imported during the four years ending the 30th June, 1916, and their correctness is proved by the fact that duty was paid to the Customs on the quantities named within the period covered. The figures will, I am sure, come as a surprise to many Rosarians in this country, but if they are taken in conjunction with the enormous number of plants—many on their own roots—raised by the Americans themselves, then indeed the annual output must be colossal. The figures for the British Isles are separated, each country having its own total; but it is interesting to note that they show a very satisfactory progress. The totals under the heading of stocks, may at first sight appear somewhat doubtful, but our American cousins go in very largely for manetti as a stock, and depend almost entirely on this country for their supply, and many thousands are exported every year. The most extraordinary figures are those for Holland, but considering the circumstances they are perhaps significant. France still sends Roses in spite of the war, and although the number of plants has somewhat declined, the number of Rose stocks—probably Seedling Briar and R. laxa—have largely increased, and British Rosarians congratulate their Ally on keeping up their end so wonderfully well. Extraordinary as the statistics are, they are certainly worthy of the closest study by our Rose-growers here. (Editor.)

IMPORTATIONS OF ROSE PLANTS AND STOCKS

As recorded by the Federal Horticultural Board, U.S.A.

Country.	Year ending June 30, 1913		Year ending June 30, 1914		Year ending June 30, 1915		Year ending June 30, 1916	
	Plants	Stocks	Plants	Stocks	Plants	Stocks	Plants	Stocks
Austria ..	125	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
Azores ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1,223	..
Belgium ..	25,196	230	9,826	..	3,899	..	5	..
Bermuda ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
British Guiana ..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Canada ..	10	..	..	..	325	..	3,544	..
Cuba ..	..	..	..	..	22,444	..	1	..
Denmark ..	106,455	..	..	..	..	..	25,525	..
ENGLAND ..	48,507	2,043,846	41,327	2,083,000	585,290	2,823,100	414,174	1,947,800
SCOTLAND ..	7,522	438,800	5,765	165,000	14,100	300,025	17,984	389,500
IRELAND ..	107,228	470,364	43,256	193,000	98,186	100,000	104,201	257,500
France ..	200,283	978,266	318,625	1,022,450	235,080	2,409,049	180,461	2,217,804
Germany ..	52,736	20,600	33,419	..	49,344	2,000	..	..
Grand Duchy of Lux- embourg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland ..	1,632,252	165,557	11,458	92,925	4,000	154,640	2,375,823	1,065,360
Hungary ..	..	..	1,439,718	..	2,502,834	..	..	..
Italy ..	42	100	..	..	15	20,000	..	..
Japan ..	146	..	250	5	24	..	..	..
Norway ..	..	..	..	..	12	..	23	..
Sweden ..	92	..	..	..	1	..	225	..
Switzerland ..	..	..	51	..	2	..	..	..
Total ..	2,180,601	4,117,765 2,180,601	1,903,707	3,556,380 1,903,707	3,515,568	5,808,814 3,515,568	3,123,224	5,877,964 3,123,224
Grand totals ..	..	6,298,366	..	5,460,087	..	9,324,582	..	9,001,188



MRS. REDFORD (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL, AUTUMN MEETING,
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1917.
Raised by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son, Portadown, Ireland.

IN PRAISE OF SINGLE ROSES.

By Mrs. H. R. DARLINGTON, Park House, Potter's Bar.

The botanist and the gardener are not infrequently at variance in their opinions as to the relative charms of single and double flowers. It is natural that it should be so. The botanist looks first for the true character of the flower. This he finds largely in the pistils and stamens; these parts have much significance to him as being the essential organs of reproduction, and by them he can often determine the family and history of the flower he is studying.

The double flower is usually obtained by the partial conversion of the pistil and stamens into petals. From the gardener's point of view this is a great gain.

By the multiplication of the petals in the Rose for instance it gains in variety of form through the different ways in which the multiplied petals fold themselves round their centre; again the double Rose gives an almost infinite variety of tints, directly brought about by the folding of one petal over another, which deepens and intensifies the wonderful glowing hues of the individual petal.

Poets as well as botanists are, as a rule, lovers of the wild flower; but that they are sometimes almost reluctantly forced to see the beauty of the garden varieties we are reminded by Keats' Sonnet "To a Friend who sent me some Roses." He describes his rambles in the "happy fields" with the delights of the skylark and the "tremulous dew," then breaks out into praise of

"The sweetest flower wild nature yields,
A fresh blown musk Rose,"

and as he gazes at its grace and feasts on its fragrance he exclaims

“ I thought the garden Rose it far excelled.” Yet the sonnet ends with a tribute to the gardener’s favourites :—

“ But when, O Wells, thy Roses came to me
My sense with their deliciousness was spelled.
Soft voices had they that with tender plea
Whispered of peace and truth and friendliness unquelled.”

There is no doubt also an intensity of fragrance in many of the double Roses which is rare in the singles, and as a garden plant the far greater lasting power of the double Rose is a point in its favour. As Kerner shows in his “ Natural History of Plants,” the deposition of pollen on the stigma causes the petals to wither; naturally, therefore, the double flowers whose stamens and carpels have been transformed into petals will remain fresh much longer than the singles. For all these reasons and for many others we must grow double Roses in our gardens. But I would maintain that for the gardener, as well as for the poet and the botanist, the single Rose has its charms, and where there is space should be and indeed now frequently is given a place in the Rose garden.

Though it has not the complexity and wealth of form pertaining to the doubles, yet the single Rose has a quiet simplicity of contour which is very attractive. The shape of each petal, as it opens, can be studied, and there is infinite variety in the dips and curves and dimples of a Rose petal. Their manner of opening and arranging themselves round their centre is also very varied. Sometimes, as in *sinica* Anemone, they form themselves into a cup-shaped bloom; sometimes, in *Irish Elegance*, for instance, the contour is quite irregular; again in many of the single Roses, the lovely *altaica*, for example, the flower is more saucer-like and flat, while the unique four-petalled *sericea* forms a Maltese cross of purest white.

In the question of colour, too, though something may be lost in depth of hue of the petals, much is gained in the exquisite

freshness of the garland of golden stamens and the tender green of the pistils. The very fact of being able to see its structure adds life and individuality to the blossom.

In this connection I cannot refrain from quoting a passage of Canon Ellacombe's which appears as a foot-note in Forbes Watson's thoughtful and suggestive book on "Flowers and Gardens." He writes: "The finest Dog Roses, I mean those which are the deepest pink, in many respects far surpass in colour the double garden Roses. In the first place their blush is almost unrivalled in the maiden softness of its glow. Then observe through what a wide range of harmonies we are led—outermost you see the soft glowing pink, then a circle which is almost white, then the rich orange of the stamens, and finally a green disc in the centre, all these hues melting into and supporting each other with a softness and beauty indescribable. Can we meet with anything like this in the garden Roses? But the force of the effect does not depend upon colour alone. If you look at the Dog Rose with half-closed eyes and fancy for a moment that those alternating bands of pink, white and orange are but changes in the tints of the corolla, you will find that their value is half lost. The effect of the stamens and pistils and the highest value of their colour depends upon their being quite new and dissimilar structures."

In the last sentence perhaps Canon Ellacombe gets back somewhat to the botanist's point of view, and this is an aspect that for the moment I am not considering; but without doubt the single Rose possesses charm and beauty of a very high order. Consider, for instance, the rich contrast of colour that is shown by the deep crimson petal against the bright golden anthers in Diabolo or Maharajah, or the softer harmonies to be seen in the pale pink petals of Blush Rambler and Evangeline which melt into the green and gold circling of anthers and pistils in the centre of the flower.

Again, Naiad, one of the new garden varieties, introduced by Mr. George Paul, although it cannot quite be classed among the

singles, has a special beauty when it opens and discloses its crimson anthers, which contrast so prettily with the delicate pale flesh of the petals, and I can recall few colour effects more striking than that made by the solid cinnamon red petals of *Rosa Moyesii* in combination with its abundant fawn-coloured anthers.

The National Rose Society's classes at their Summer and Autumn Exhibitions have done much to draw attention to the beauty inherent in the anthers when they are quite fresh.

One of the first things a good judge looks for when judging these classes is colour and freshness of the anthers. Moreover if he is a real lover of single Roses no exhibit, however well set up, will gain a prize from him where he notices the careless exhibitor has shown blossoms in which the anthers have changed colour and become dull and black. By experience the exhibitor will soon discover that it is usually necessary to cut single Roses while still in bud and let them open in water, as many of the Roses keep the golden hue of their anthers for only one day; the tints of the petals also are, as a rule, brighter and more lasting if they unfold after the flowers are picked.

In considering the beauty of the reproductive organs of the Rose, we are reminded that it is among the single varieties we must look for the brilliant hips which brighten our gardens in autumn and winter. The Hybrid rugosas, such as Conrad F. Meyer and Nova Zembla, with their large double flowers, are very effective during the blooming period, but when the fruiting time comes it is the bushes of *Calocarpa*, *Delicata* and the old single rugosa which glow with bright scarlet berries, and many other single Roses are worth growing for the sake of their cheerful hips.

The hedges of Lord Penzance's sweet briars, which in summer have been sheets of crimson, rose and pink, are lit up again in early autumn by their orange red hips, with which the old sweet briars are also ornamented. Unfortunately the thrushes and black-birds are specially partial to these soft and attractive berries, and

they soon rob the bushes of their fruits, picking out the seeds and strewing the skins untidily around. The birds, however, will sometimes leave the harder and less succulent hips, such as those of Fondleri, Andersoni and lucida right into midwinter.

As regards fragrance, though no doubt the double Rose usually has the richer and stronger scent, yet some of the single Roses have in a greater degree than the doubles the power of distilling their sweetness into the air. The lovely blush-tinted Evangeline will scent the whole garden on a warm summer's evening with its unmatched fragrance, while many of the stately double Roses growing near her will need to be bent over, or to be picked and held in the hand before they will allow their rich scent to reach us.

The accusation most often brought against the single Rose from a gardener's point of view is that its beauty is too fleeting. Doubtless the short life of the individual flower is a drawback; but here also there is compensation, for the single Roses will shed their petals quickly and thus will not in wet weather become sodden masses of corruption in the way that many of the double varieties are apt to do; nor will they need the gardener's constant attention in removing the dead blossoms. The habit and carriage of the single Rose is almost invariably good; that is to say, they are never too heavy for their stems, and hold themselves erectly and at the same time gracefully; this is of supreme importance in a garden variety.

When considered as a cut flower the single can for some purposes more than hold its own. The lightness of effect and the ease with which, when the flowers are being arranged for decoration, the stems can be induced to stay where they are placed (without the support of the objectionable wire or any similar device) leads the single Rose to be used more often than any other in table decorations, and even in bowls and baskets, where the richer and

handsomer double Rose might be expected to excel, a skilful arrangement of Irish Elegance or Princess Mary more often than not bears away the palm.

There is perhaps a tendency in some of the single Roses lately brought out, as well as in many other modern single blooms, to become too large. I cannot help feeling this is a mistake, and I hope that raisers will think more of grace and symmetry than of mere size; for as the single Rose can now equal the double Rose in importance and dignity, its chief charms should be sought in delicacy and tenderness of colouring, combined with a simple and refined outline. The other qualities that will bring about the popularity of the single Roses, are freedom and continuity of flowering combined with attractive and abundant foliage. At the end of these notes will be found a list of some of the best single Roses for the garden—not by any means a complete list—as I have not mentioned any whose suitability for the purpose has not been tested in our own garden, and many grown there have been omitted for one reason or another. I am tempted, however, to give a more detailed description of a few that are special favourites of my own varieties, which I feel sure will add to the attraction of any garden into which they are introduced. The most beautiful of all single Roses, the rose-pink **sinica Anemone**, is one of the earliest to bloom, coming into flower in the “merry month of May.” It appreciates the protection of a south wall, and is capable of covering a large space; in pruning, only the oldest wood should be taken out, and plenty of liberty should be permitted to the long new branches.

Another early bloomer, Paul’s Carmine Pillar, is one of the brightest of red Roses. The perpetual variety, Sheilagh Wilson, is not so bright nor of so good a habit, but it has the advantage of being an autumnal, and of producing enormous orange berries.

The soft cream-white altaica, belonging to the spinosissimas, is the earliest Rose imaginable. It makes a charming dwarf hedge if the new growths are kept well tied down, the older branches being cut right away from time to time.



A SCREEN OF RAMBLERS: THE KNOLL, NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

Another creamy Rose of stronger habit is Una, a Hybrid Briar, with large blossoms of a soft cream colour. This makes a good pillar Rose if carefully pruned.

Macrantha, a hybrid of Gallica and Canina, is a charming Rose if cut when quite young and allowed to open in water; it is pale flesh colour with a tinge of pink.

Turner's Crimson Damask, an autumnal of very bright colouring, Andersoni, with deep pink flowers, and Hugonis, with its wreaths of soft yellow blossoms, are all worth a place in the garden.

I have already mentioned Evangeline—at its best the most delightful of the wichuraianas, and one of the most vigorous. A less well known variety is Flora Mitten, a hybrid musk. This is a very pretty Rose, but in the rain its creamy-white flowers become spotted in an odd way with flecks of pink.

Among the Hybrid Tea singles Irish Glory and Irish Fire-flame are too well known to require any description; where possible they should be grown in big beds, as they gain immensely in effect by being planted in quantity; they are both perpetual-flowering varieties, Irish Elegance being quite one of the best autumnals we have; they only require moderate pruning.

A newer variety, Mr. Frank Cant's Mrs. C. E. Salmon, of a soft pink shade, is also an excellent bloomer, and promises to become a general favourite for bedding purposes.

LIST OF SINGLE ROSES SUITABLE FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Adrian Riverchon (multiflora).—White edged Rose, blooms in clusters; makes a good bush or pillar; flowers again in autumn.

altaica (spinosissima).—Creamy white, brilliant green foliage in spring; good for bush or hedge; early summer flowering; dark brown hips.

- Andersoni**.—Bright rose pink; bush; summer flowering; good hips.
- American Pillar** (wichester rambler).—Clear rose, with white centre; flowers in huge clusters; very vigorous climber with very handsome foliage.
- Ariel** (wichester).—Soft coppery pink; climber; beautiful bronzed foliage.
- Carmine Pillar** (Hybrid Tea).—Bright crimson scarlet; pillar, arch; very early—often flowering in May.
- Coquina** (wichester).—Pale pink; small cup-shaped blooms in clusters; the flowers, which last a long time, do not come out till mid July.
- Diabolo** (wichester).—Dark crimson; large blooms for its class.
- Evangeline** (wichester).—White edged, and in sunny weather suffused with blush pink; very vigorous and exquisitely fragrant. In autumn has pretty bunches of tiny orange tips.
- Hiawatha** (wichester).—Light crimson with white eye; in clusters.
- Hugonis** (species).—Soft yellow; pretty foliage; flowering in wreaths in very early summer; a little tender.
- Irish Elegance** (H.T.).—Shades of terra cotta and pink; perpetual and free-flowering; makes a good bush or bedding Rose.
- Irish Glory** (H.T.).—Rosy crimson; perpetual; good for bedding.
- Irish Fireflame** (H.T.).—Deep terra cotta opening to yellow; handsome dark foliage.
- Jersey Beauty** (wichester).—Yellow buds opening to creamy; very vigorous; fine evergreen foliage.
- lucida** (species).—Rosy pink; bush; red foliage and deep-red berries; there is also a white variety.

- macrantha** (Gallica × Canina).—Pale flesh, tinged pink; vigorous; bush.
- Maharajah** (Hybrid Tea).—Rich crimson, bright golden anthers; bush.
- Morgenroth** (H.T.).—Light crimson, white edge; pillar or bush; flowers again in the autumn.
- Moyesii** (species).—Cinnamon red; very striking in colour and texture of petal; bush; enormous red hips.
- Mrs. C. E. Salmon** (H.T.).—True soft pink; bush; flowers well in autumn.
- nitida** (species).—Pink; dwarf bush; fragrant; scarlet foliage, and hips in autumn.
- Princess Mary** (H.T.).—Dark glaring crimson; dwarf bush; perpetual.
- Rubella** (alpina × spinosissima).—Carmine rose; forms a shapely bush; though classed among the summer-flowering Roses, sometimes flowers profusely in the autumn.
- sericea** (species).—White; flowers in May; very vigorous bush; acacia-like foliage; bright orange or scarlet hips.
- sericea pteracantha**.—Like the above, but with larger flowers, and brilliant coral-red thorns.
- Sheilagh Wilson** (H.T.).—Light crimson, yellow base; rather straggly habit; flowers again in autumn; big hips.
- sinica Anemone** (hybrid of sinica).—Bright rosy pink; shell-shaped petals; very vigorous but rather tender; flowers in May.
- Sodenia** (wich.).—Delicate pink; tall bush; finely-cut foliage; flowers again a little in the autumn.
- Turner's Crimson Damask**.—Bright crimson; very vigorous bush; flowers again in autumn.

SINGLE HYBRID TEA ROSES AND THEIR DECORATIVE VALUE.

By J. K. RAMSBOTTOM, Wisley.

I was asked by the Editor to contribute an article to the Rose Annual, and the above title suggested itself as being one worthy of a little consideration. The single Rose, to most people, suggests the flowers of species and their varieties, but it is not with these I propose to deal. To me, a single Rose, no matter to what class it belongs, is one in which the numerous golden anthers play a distinctive part in the beauty of the flower, and in the Hybrid Tea class we have a number of varieties which may be rightly termed single—flowers of enchanting colours, possessing charming buds, and for the main part of rich fragrance; the foliage, too, greatly enhancing the beauty of the flowers.

The single Rose normally possesses five petals and numerous stamens, and closely related to these are those which are termed semi-double, some of the stamens having become transformed into petals. Next we have the flowers of the Exhibition type, the stamens if present at all being scarcely visible.

Not being a grower of Exhibition blooms I may have depraved tastes, but on looking at a box of Exhibition flowers, perfect in form, large and "showy," I sometimes think that the Rose is a flower which has been mutilated—at least the true voice of Nature is not heard—and the blooms look like misplaced dabs of paint upon a picture rather than things that have life. The single Rose, on the other hand, reflects Nature; it is delightful in form, and when their good properties are more widely known there will be many converts to the growth of the single H.T.



**MERMAID (HYBRID). GOLD MEDAL, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF
NEW ROSES, JULY 17TH, 1917.**

AWARDED THE CORY CUP, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1917.

Raised by Messrs. Wm. Paul & Son, Waltham Cross.

It is only within recent years that the single H.T. began to be appreciated in gardens in this country, and now they have rapidly gained in public favour. When the rage for the Exhibition varieties was at its height the single, or even semi-double, Rose, that would now be popular and worth cultivating, was thought by raisers to be useless, and no doubt a vast number of beautiful seedlings were thrown away. Fortunately we are not likely to find this happen again for some time to come, and there is little fear that our grand single H.T.'s will ever go out of popular favour.

Both for garden and table decoration the single H.T.'s are particularly adapted; indeed, it may well be a matter of doubt whether the single varieties are not on the whole more useful. In the hands of a good decorator the single Roses certainly lend themselves to a very great variety of beautiful treatment, for their ways of growth, habit of floescence, and character of foliage show nearly every variety of beauty of which Roses are capable. In the garden they are useful for beds, and have much to recommend them, while their flowering period is carried on throughout the autumn. Many varieties are also suitable for pillars or poles.

It was about twenty years ago that the single Hybrid Tea made its first appearance in public, and although very attractive, doubts arose as to their hardiness and prolific flowering to admit of being employed in the decoration of the garden. Our thanks are due to Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons, whose first introductions of the single H.T. were represented by the three varieties, Irish Beauty, Irish Modesty and Irish Glory. The first-named variety possesses pure white petals, and contrasting stamens of a beautiful golden-yellow tint. Of vigorous growth and free-flowering habit, the large single blooms are borne in clusters, and have a delicious fragrance. Irish Modesty has charming coral-pink blooms, and Irish Glory is of a lighter colour, the shade being of a silvery-pink hue.

More recent introductions of the same firm include Irish Elegance and Irish Fireflame. Irish Elegance made its appearance

in 1905, and, as far as single Roses are concerned, it created something of a furore. Since that time it has been freely employed in the garden, and how well this Rose can be utilised for table and indoor decoration has been exemplified at the Rose Shows and in the home. The long-pointed buds of deep bronze orange colour afford a warm contrast to the paler opened single flower of various shades of apricot. Irish Fireflame resembles Irish Elegance in habit of growth. The colour of the shapely buds is a fiery orange splashed with scarlet, while the fully-developed large flowers are of golden apricot. The rich array of bright yellow anthers is an additional charm, and the pleasant perfume renders it a variety which will for a long time be regarded as being worthy of a place in every garden. Both varieties are extremely useful for button-holes.

Of more recent introduction is Climbing Irish Fireflame, a climbing sport, suitable for pillars and arches and possessing all the beauty of the type, the colour being identical. One of the best pure white single H.T.'s for massing and for growing on small pillars is Simplicity. The buds are cup-shaped in form and the large flowers, occasionally having two rows of petals, are produced in quantity. The yellow anthers lend their charm, and when seen in the distance the flowers resemble a mass of pigmy white water lilies. Miss Muriel Jamieson, a variety not often met with, produces its large orange flowers in profusion, and it is certainly deserving of more attention than has apparently been accorded it.

A glance at the lists of newer H.T. seedling Roses exhibited at the National Rose Society's Shows during the past two or three years, proves what strides the single varieties are making. Of these the following are a selection, some of the varieties mentioned are not strictly single Roses, there being generally two rows of petals, and in some cases three, but their appearance is so much like that of a single Rose, that they may well be grouped here.

Chrissie MacKellar, a very fragrant Rose and a good decorative variety, must be classed as a semi-double. The colour is brilliant

carmine super-imposed on deep brownish red, and changing to orange pink as the blooms develop.

A very beautiful semi-single Rose is Red Letter Day, the colour being a fiery crimson which does not fade or burn. It is very free-flowering and its season continuous. The variety K. of K. is of more recent introduction; it is a more intense crimson colour, and is regarded as a great advance on Red Letter Day. Another fine red single Rose is seen in Princess Mary, which created a mild sensation on its first appearance. The velvet texture of the petals, deep glowing red in colour and of graceful arrangement, together with its free-flowering habit, make it a variety of sterling merit, and it is not only well fitted for garden display, but it is ideal for table and indoor decoration, especially where a rich warm effect is desired. At a recent Metropolitan Rose Show one table was decorated with this variety, and rarely have I seen anything more delightful.

For pillars, Cupid is a newer variety which can well be relied upon. The flowers are produced in clusters, and are of a flesh-pink colour on pale primrose yellow. Likewise the variety Queen Alexandra—introduced recently by the Rev. J. H. Pemberton—which is excellent for pillars, and is a perpetual flowerer. The blooms are perfectly single, reminding one of a glorified Dog-Rose; the colour is pale citron-yellow flushed with pink when young, and fading with age to white. The same raiser has also given us Danæ, soft yellow; Moonlight, lemon white; Callisto, pale yellow; and Clytemnestra, salmon yellow; all semi-double flowers borne in large clusters and suitable for small pillars. Effective is another charming single H.T. of climbing habit, and was obtained by crossing General MacArthur with Carmine Pillar. The flowers are semi-double and of rosy-crimson colour.

In Cherry Page we have a delightful semi-single H.T., and at Kew a bed is devoted to this variety. The petals are of fine texture, and the colour is a cerise pink, of a shade which is at once attractive

when seen en masse Flowers of deep crimson and prominent yellow anthers are to be found in Ulster Standard, a single Rose of great value, the colour standing throughout the age of the flowers. Golden Spray is another fine type of the single H.T. Rose, and particularly adapted for decorative work. The shoots are long and arching, and the flowers, opening in succession, cover a long period. Deep yellow in the bud stage, the colour changes to lemon yellow as the flowers open. Mrs. Rosalie Wrinch is a fine climbing single H.T. It is the result of a cross between Frau Karl Druschki and Hugh Dickson. The flowers are a delightful shade of pink, and withstand all weathers.

Isobel, with its single carmine flowers, base of petals shaded gold, is extremely pretty, and very useful for massing; while Queen of the Belgians and Ulster Gem are new varieties of merit. The former has single and semi-double flowers of salmon-pink colour, and the latter possesses large petals of primrose yellow, and deeper coloured anthers.

Growing single Roses is very simple. Plant them carefully with liberal provision for the growth; give them room and prune but lightly. Enough attention is not given to colour scheme, and in many Rose gardens this is a weak point. Much of the success of a Rose garden depends on giving thought and study to get pleasing colour effects.

For gracefulness, airiness of poise, and delicacy there are no flowers that can outdo the single Roses. All are good for cutting; they are not nearly as fugacious as some would have you believe. I think it was Burns who said

Pleasures are like Poppies spread;
You seize the flower, the bloom is dead.

This cannot be said, however, of the single Roses. To my mind there can be no Rose garden more delightful than one devoted to the single varieties of the Hybrid Tea.



T. F. CROZIER (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF NEW ROSES,
JULY 17TH, 1917.

Raised by Messrs. Hugh Dickson, Ltd., Belfast.

PREPARING FOR THE ROSE SHOW.

By **GEORGE BURCH, The Rose Nurseries, Peterborough.**

There are many members of the National Rose Society who, although they are greatly interested in Roses and grow them to a varying extent, never missing an opportunity of visiting the Great Exhibition, yet know but little of the work, the patience, and skill required in preparing blooms for Exhibition. It may, therefore, be interesting to many patrons of our Society to take a peep behind the scenes.

Let us suppose an amateur enthusiast has decided to make the bold venture of entering in two of the classes for specimen blooms, and one class for decorative Roses. For some days previous to the Show he has been watching with interest fine buds which give promise of being ready just in time. Some of the best are carefully screened as they develop by a little calico shade, which serves the double purpose of keeping off the hot sun and protecting the blooms from rain or heavy dew.

Our amateur exhibitor has arranged with a friend to help him on the evening preceding the Great Show Day, and together they hasten to the Rose garden. Each hold the handles of a deep box, in which is fixed tubes of fair size filled with fresh water, into which the stem of each Rose will be plunged as soon as cut from the tree. With anxious care the protecting shade is lifted and the Rose examined; if it has retained its freshness, form, and colour, and is of a worthy size, it is cut and placed in one of the tubes of water. So they go from tree to tree selecting and admiring their favourites. Exclamations of delight are frequent as a bloom of George Dickson—a rich velvety crimson variety of perfect form—is

cut; then follow Florence Forrester, William Shean, Mildred Grant, Colleen, Mrs. Foley Hobbs and Gorgeous, all calling perhaps for special comment.

Specimen blooms are gathered first and taken into a cool shed, where the Exhibition boxes, nicely mossed with tubes ready filled with water, are waiting to receive their treasures. Once in the shed the cover of the box is tilted open a few inches and left. Another and deeper box is now taken, and away they go to cut decorative Roses. Sufficient of each variety is gathered to fill a good sized vase, as these Roses have to be shown in bunches or large sprays, which may number anything from 15 to 50 blooms. Freshness is now indispensable, and some varieties, such as Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. Alfred Tate, Red Letter Day, Lady Pirrie, Madame E. Herriot and Mrs. A. R. Waddell must be cut in the bud stage. The buds of the single Roses that are in colour will develop quite sufficiently during the night, and a few hours in the heated atmosphere of the Rose tent will bring them to maturity; this is remembered as they cut large bunches of Old Gold, Irish Fireflame, Princess Mary, etc. These are now taken into the shed, where they, too, are to be prepared for the travelling boxes.

Now comes the most difficult work of all, viz. : the selection of the blooms actually required for the specimen Exhibition boxes, from those which have been brought from the Rose garden.

The finest blooms are placed in the back row, alternating the dark and light colours. The second row is not so easy to decide upon, and the front row is still more puzzling, as the very best blooms have already been taken; the last three or four, of whatever number of blooms the class demands, are always the most difficult to find, and when found give the least satisfaction. It often depends on the last two or three blooms whether a prize is lost or won. In the class for 24 varieties the back row of eight are grand blooms, the next row is not quite so good, and the front row will contain four blooms that are either undersized or lacking in form

or colour. Our amateur exhibitor is busily putting wires to the blooms to keep them erect, his friend asks: "Why don't you get your front row as good as the back row?" "Ah!" says he, "that's just the puzzle; why don't I? Why don't others?" It is only a few exhibitors who really are able to do so; and you may count them on the fingers of one hand. To-morrow will see glorious specimens of superb blooms. I call them, for want of a better term, the "Flowers of Science." They need much knowledge, patience and skill to produce. One may have thousands of trees, and yet not be able to obtain from them the desired number of high quality blooms. The front row of a box will always be the most difficult to finish.

But the majority of the decorative varieties, or garden Roses, as they are termed, which I call "Flowers of Art," the veriest tyro may soon learn to grow well. Then it will depend upon his skill in arranging the display or forming artistic bunches. Of course, each Rose has its distinctive beauty, but I am telling you of the difference in production. Now let us wire up the flowers for the bunches of decorative varieties, and, as this takes some considerable time, thoughts will revert to some fine blooms that came too early for the Show, and our amateur exhibitor wonders why the authorities do not arrange the Show for an earlier date. My blooms are always best in June, and if there are any open later, the finest will sure to be out on a Sunday, when there are no Shows.

At last, at a late hour, all is finished; the boxes are closed down and made ready for the journey. The friends separate, to dream of wonderful Roses that laugh at them from another exhibitor's garden.

They meet early next morning and travel together, reaching the Exhibition ground about eight o'clock. Already tables are crowded, and the gangways barely passable for huge boxes of spare blooms which occupy almost all the floor space. The thought is,

where did all such lovely blooms come from? What crowds of them! Exhibitors and their assistants are busily intent on setting up their blooms, many have travelled from far and been up all night. But this is the Great Rose Day, and they would not willingly miss it. It is here that they not only compete for prizes, but also renew many a friendship, which enhances the pleasure and interest of the occasion.

From the chart at the entrance to the tent they easily find the classes and table whereon to place their boxes. With somewhat trembling hands the box fastenings are undone—trembling, yes, with excitement; nerves are now getting agitated with such thoughts as, I wonder how the Roses have travelled? What will the blooms look like when the cover is opened? How will they compare with my neighbours? Taking a glance at one who is skilled in handling his blooms, our amateur exhibitor exclaims in an undertone: "I cannot beat him. What magnificent blooms. I wonder what the blooms are like under that other lid!" But he gets to work, first carefully examining each bloom. They do not look quite so good here as they did at home. It has been a hot, close night, and some blooms have lost colour a lot. Mélanie Soupert which looked so beautiful last night is now pale—the lovely orange colour has almost faded away. Mrs. Joseph Welch opens wide when the tie is taken off. But fortunately there are plenty of young blooms in the spare box, and some are quickly found to replace the discarded ones, care being taken not to duplicate varieties already in the box.

A friendly critic looks over the shoulder of our amateur exhibitor with the remark: "Very fine; nice blooms; you will be right for a place if they keep well." Yes, that is the point, if they keep well in form, when the ties are taken off. On the other side of the table he catches sight of a parson, quite an elderly gentleman, but full of Rose enthusiasm, sans coat, sans collar, sans hat, waistcoat all unbuttoned, giving just a friendly nod here and there—no stranger, evidently. He gives the impression of having worked

hard at his Roses, and is now having a little respite. Minutes pass, and the excitement grows. Exhibitors move faster from class to class, removing ties from some of their blooms and pressing open a reluctant petal here and there with a camel-hair brush, and an occasional dive is made into the spare box to see if any bloom therein is better than those on the stand.

10 a.m. A visit is now paid to the Secretary's office to obtain the necessary cards to be placed in front of the exhibits. 10.30, pause; cannot improve anything more, must go and complete my decorative class. 10.45: Warning bell rings for lids of boxes to be removed; any Roses now remaining tied must be released, a petal or two is pressed back just a wee bit to show a little more of its beauty, and the final touch is given as the bell rings again on the stroke of eleven. Exhibitors and their assistants must now retire in order that the judges may begin their work.

If not assisting as judges, these friends stroll out in search of some refreshment, meeting other Rosarians, and tales of past "Great Rose Days" flow freely.

It has been an interesting day for our amateur exhibitor; he has not only the gratification that his Roses have been awarded a prize, but there has been the delight at meeting many friends. He has enjoyed the pleasure of being introduced to several Rose experts, and learned many things about his favourite flower. Probably his parson neighbour has invited him to visit his Rose garden, where he can both see and learn more. He has had the opportunity of seeing Roses at their very best, before the heat of the day. His enthusiasm has probably inspired his friend, who also joins the National Rose Society, and obtains the literature the Society so liberally provides. He, too, begins to study and determines to grow and show Roses. Thus another recruit is added to the ever-growing list of exhibitors, and the success of the Society is continually assured.

SOME NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES.

By **WALTER EASLEA, Danecroft Rosery, Leigh-on-Sea.**

New varieties of Climbing and Rambler Roses were produced before the war in such embarrassing numbers, that it was almost impossible to keep pace with them.

Certainly amateurs could not attempt to do so, therefore it was left to the commercial grower to test and prove which were really useful additions to the already numerous collection. Once they have become established, Climbing and Rambling Roses cannot well be displaced for new varieties; but I am convinced most amateurs could utilise in their gardens more varieties than are generally met with, if only existing specimens were rigorously reduced in bulk. It is a fine sight to see a trellis covered with Dorothy Perkins; but why allow only the one variety, when by a rigorous curtailment of growth we could have perhaps half a dozen? Personally I prefer variety to a mass of one kind, be it ever so beautiful. If Ramblers are annually reduced to three or four good young growths, they not only allow more varieties to be planted, but the trusses of blossoms they carry will be far superior to those obtained from a huge mass of growth.

The laudable action of Mr. Cory in offering cups for the best new English Climbers has certainly stimulated raisers, and three cups have already been awarded. The judges who made the awards have been confronted with the difficult point as to "What is a Climber"? As far as I can judge there is little difference in vigour of growth between Paul's Scarlet Climber and Paul's Lemon Pillar,



MRS. H. D. GREENE (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, SPECIAL EXHIBIT
OF NEW ROSES, JULY 17TH, 1917.

Raised by Mr. Walter Easlea, Eastwood, Essex.

yet the former was awarded one of the Cory cups. As regards quality of individual blossom, Paul's Lemon Pillar is far superior to Scarlet Climber; so that it would appear that some clearer definition should be arrived at in justice to the raisers.

We all know what a Rambler is, but what is a Climber? We often see in rural districts cottages covered with Roses that ordinarily are called Dwarf, or Bush Roses. I have seen cottages covered with Gloire Lyonnaise, John Hopper, Dupuy Jamain, etc., and I have on my own house Irish Elegance fully 8-ft. high. Perhaps if Mr. George Paul had named his Rose Paul's Lemon Climber, he would have secured the Cory cup. This Rose is a very fine variety, and all who admire big shapely blooms should grow it, either as a tall pillar or against a high wall. It might even be admissible against an arch. Mr. Burnside grows Mme. Jules Gravereaux on arches, and I see no reason why Paul's Lemon Pillar should not do equally well. The exhibitor should certainly try it. Climbing Sunburst and Climbing Mélanie Soupert are two fine Roses for walls or pillars, and Climbing Chatenay will quickly cover a lofty wall with its magnificent growth and fragrant blooms. Climbing Paul Lédé is excellent, as is also Climbing Irish Fireflame. Climbing White Maman Cochet will be most useful to the exhibitor. Some growers find a difficulty in flowering this variety, but with me it blooms freely as an isolated pillar, yielding fine and perfect blooms. I strongly advise that these climbing sports of well-known Roses should be very sparingly pruned the first spring after planting. If cut back hard, as sometimes advocated, they will remain dwarf and refuse to run, but if left nearly full length, strong basal growths push up during the summer, when one or two of the old growths may later on be cut away if desired.

Australian Beauty is a very rich dark coloured Climber, and I like it very much. It may not be as good as Monsieur Désir or Florence H. Veitch, but it is distinct, and dark Climbers are wanted.

When at Lyons some four years ago I saw a very fine Climber named Château de Gros Bois. It is a glorious coppery colour, flowers rather small and thin, but exceedingly vigorous.

Before Dr. Waddell left for France he advised me to grow Mme. A. Choutet, and kindly sent me some buds. I was surprised to find, when it flowered, it was none other than that old favourite, Crepuscule, a Rose with pretty coppery buds, that I had grown for some years.

Lady Gwendoline Colvin is a very attractive variety. I should say it was raised from Lady Pirrie, for it has much in common with that fine Rose both in colour and in the appearance of its growth, which is very vigorous.

I wonder how it is we do not see Climbing Cramoisie Supérieure more frequently grown. Even now (November), as I write, it is producing its brilliant blossoms quite freely, but it requires a wall, excepting in very favoured districts.

The Rev. J. H. Pemberton's Clytèmnestra is a very pretty Rose, and is more vigorous than Danæ, or Moonlight, both of which with me make big bushes. Pax, a new variety not yet in commerce, will soon displace Moonlight. As exhibited, it has been very fine, and will prove a great acquisition.

Every garden should possess a plant of Miss Florence Mitten. It is one of the finest single flowered shrubby Climbers we have, its fine clusters of glorified Wild Rose blossoms being magnificent. Mrs. Rosalie Wrinch has also become very popular, and deservedly so. There is a brilliancy and charm about its rose-coloured flowers, and they are excellent for decorative purposes.

The most sensational Rose among Climbers of the year was undoubtedly that fine Hybrid, Mermaid. The huge golden lemon single flowers charmed everyone who saw it, and the Cory cup was never more worthily bestowed. This cross with the old Macartney

Rose, presumably *Alba simplex*, arouses hopes of still more remarkable achievements, that will eventually produce deep yellow and rich crimson varieties with similar sized blooms.

I think when all the distractions of the present times have passed away, and hybridists can give their more serious attention to crossing the various species, some remarkable results will be achieved.

Chatillon Rambler will when better known largely displace Dorothy Perkins. It is earlier blooming and far superior in colour and size of truss.

Paul's Scarlet Climber has been well exhibited, and if it turns out as finely in our gardens will provide a nice bit of colour. Strangely, its growth distinctly resembles that splendid Pillar Rose, Marie Henriette Grafyn Chotek—a Rose with a bloom and bud not unlike Richmond, which was one of its parents. To those who prefer a Rose that will give them a good button-hole flower, I commend this variety most heartily.

I have had a French variety named Caroubier flowering here this autumn, and as late as November could cut some trusses from it. In colour it is lighter than Hiawatha and deeper than Leuchtstern, but possesses more of the multiflora strain. This is a type of Rambler wanted, as it will bloom fairly well again in autumn. Edgar Andrieu is a very excellent wichuraiana having, perhaps, the largest individual flowers of any of the cluster kinds. The colour is a reddish crimson.

Source d'Or is after the style of Albéric Barbier, but with a deeper lemon blossom and very glossy foliage.

Roby is a very beautiful single wichuraiana; I saw it at the raiser's, M. Guillot's, before it was introduced, and thought then it would be a favourite with us here. The colour is bronzy red and pink. Silver Moon is now becoming better known. It grows

prodigiously, and has perhaps the finest foliage of any, save American Pillar. Its elongated buds and huge creamy-white single flowers are most attractive.

For all who prefer large blossoms from their Ramblers I can strongly recommend Miss Helyett. The blooms are very fine, and its buds are of a pinkish shade with deeper rose suffusion. Here we have a variety whose pollen parent was the old Show Tea, Ernest Metz, and it would appear that now and then such crosses yield large flowered offspring.

The climbing sports of Mrs. Cutbush and Orleans Rose are acquisitions, for they not only ramble well, but bloom in the autumn.

Sodenia and Troubadour are two very fine wichuraianas. The latter is perhaps too near Excelsa to be largely recommended, but the former is a lighter red and highly desirable for its colour.

Dr. Van Fleet is another of the large-flowered section, with most lovely foliage. Its flowers have the dainty colouring of the pollen parent, Souvenir du President Carnot, and they last for a remarkably long time when cut.

Pemberton's White Rambler is a dead white with very double flowers. Being of the multiflora type, it would associate finely with the old Crimson Rambler.

Lisbeth Von Kameke is to me far more attractive than the so-called blue Rambler, which I cannot bring myself to admire. Its colour is a lovely pale lilac, something like the tint of Marie Louise violets, only not quite so deep.

Dazzling Red and Bridal Wreath are two American kinds whose names proclaim their colour. They are both single and very beautiful.

Baroness Von Ittersum is a charming single variety. The blooms are cochineal colour, the foliage and wood of this variety being most beautiful.

The Gerbe Rose is tolerably well known as a fine, large-flowered Testout pink Rose, with grand almost evergreen foliage. A fine comparison to it is Jessica, a Rose with Maiden's Blush flowers and very fine foliage.

White Tausendschön is good, a worthy companion to the pink variety. The whitish flowers tinted pink are most delicate and attractive, and I would advise all who love this type of Rambler to grow it.

Sanders' White I consider the best white wichuraiana we have. My opinion has been much criticised, and it has been urged that the flowers of this variety have a tendency to turn brown in the centre. That has not been my experience of it, however. Mrs. M. H. Walsh has been recommended as its superior, but with me she is one of the worst varieties for mildew that I know of. Sanders' White has lovely foliage, very much like Shower of Gold.

There are other varieties I could recommend, but I fear I have exceeded my space. I cannot conclude, however, without a word of praise for the two fine productions of Dr. Williams, namely, Emily Gray and Lucy Williams, and I hope soon to give my opinion as to their merits, from personal experience. I may say that most of the varieties that I have mentioned have been grown here, the exception being one or two not yet in commerce, and in giving my opinions I am simply desirous of affording assistance to amateurs, who are wishing to replenish, or add to their present collections.

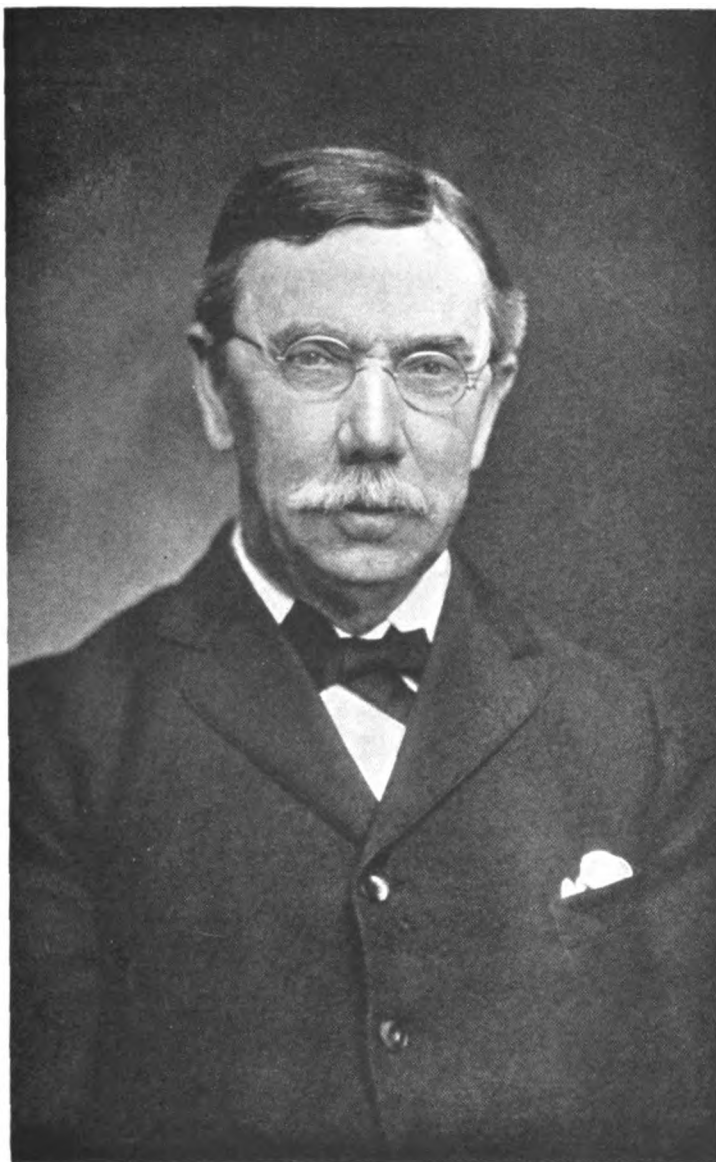
AN APPRECIATION.

By **The EDITOR.**

The Rose Annual of the American Rose Society, recently to hand, is an excellent little volume—somewhat on the lines of our own—with numerous illustrations; perhaps the most interesting of which is the Rose Test Garden at Cornell. Here are seen long oblong beds, intersected with wide grass paths, while the Roses under test, especially the Polyanthas, make a wonderful show. The picture makes one quite envious, and raises higher the hope that when this war is over we, too, may have our Test Garden. There are a number of short articles, one contributed by Mr. Massie on Root Gall Disease being particularly interesting. The Root Gall Disease has not appeared to any great extent in this country, although during the past two years I have had specimens sent me, and have also seen it too on one or two plants—on Briar cutting—in my own garden. The Society is going ahead by leaps and bounds, and during the period between the 26th February and 15th March of last year no less than 144 new members were recorded—an average of eight a day. Fraternal greetings are sent by the Editor, Mr. J. Horace McFarland, to Rosarians in this country, which I am sure will be most heartily reciprocated. The motto of the American Rose Society is :

A Rose for every home,
A Bush for every garden.

Thanks to their efforts the culture of the Rose—large as it already is—is still making rapid progress. The love of the flower and the aims of the two kindred Societies are mutual, and the spirit of intercourse that now exists will help more than ever to firmly bind the friendship that has so long existed between the two great nations. As Dr. Bailey, of Ithaca, truly says: “The interest in the Rose cannot pass. The appeal of the flower is universal. The variety in form and colour is wide, and the adaptations great. It has become part of the experience of the race.”



MR. BENJAMIN HAMMOND.
President of the American Rose Society 1917.
Secretary 1905-1917.

NEW ROSES AT BAGATELLE.

The competition for new Roses at Bagatelle has not been interrupted for a single moment during the past year. It is recognised that the production of new Roses is an important item in the horticultural trade, and this evidence of union among the principal English, American and French raisers is not without interest at the present time.

The new Roses which have been received are planted in the Orangery Beds, to be judged next year. They will make one of the most interesting competitions which have taken place since 1907, the year in which the first competition was held. There are 76 new varieties, amongst which the jury were fortunate in finding two new American ones that were already of interest. One of them is a Rambler (Sarmentose), and has not yet bloomed, and the other, Los Angeles (Howard and Smith) Mme. Segond-Weber × Lyon Rose. The first blooms of the latter variety seem to indicate a remarkable Rose, which shares the good conditions of growth and vigour of Mme. S. Weber with a pretty bloom like that of the Lyon Rose. So here we have a creation which, if it comes up to expectation, will be very interesting. It is fortunate that the plants were saved, in spite of the hard winter and long journey they had. It is difficult to judge all the new Roses at the present time, as they have more or less suffered from the severe winter. One of them, Messrs. Wm. Paul's Imogen, seems already to be very interesting. It is a Hybrid Tea, straw colour, which has kept well in spite of the excessive heat during the week the jury met.

We must, however, reserve our further remarks until later. In this year's competition selection has been very difficult among the large number of new Roses, all of which are of a very fine quality.

Two Gold Medals have been awarded: one to Mme. Caristie Martel, H.T. (Pernet-Ducher), a magnificent and very large straw-coloured Rose; the other to Margaret Dickson Hamill, H.T. (Alex. Dickson), a fine bloom with yellow petals, reverse flushed carmine. These two varieties are thoroughly perpetual flowering.

Two other varieties raised by Pernet-Ducher, *Président Bouché* and *Raymond*, were marked at his request "Not for competition," they already having obtained the Gold Medal.

Certificates were awarded to the following varieties:—

Mrs. MacKellar (A. Dickson & Sons), a H.T. which, during the whole season gives a great number of canary-yellow blooms.

Red Star, blooms a very brilliant scarlet-red, vigorous grower. This variety was produced by Verschuren, a Dutch grower, who showed at Bagatelle last year for the first time.

Henrietta, H.T., with orange-yellow blooms carried on long rigid stems, raised by H. Merryweather & Sons, of Southwell.

A sub-committee of the jury is to meet shortly to examine the *Rambling* and *Dwarf Polyantha* Roses in order to compare them, when in full bloom, and decide about the awarding of the Special Certificate, reserved for *Decorative* Roses.

It must be remembered that there were, in this class of *Decorative* Roses, several wonderful varieties which have already received awards in the *Bagatelle* competitions. For instance, *Ghislaine de Féligonde* (Turbat), *Alexandré Girault* (Wich.), (Barbier), *Caroubier* (Nonin), and especially that curious Rose *Rödhätte*, which keeps from spring to autumn the same, wide green foliage and incessant semi-single blooms, with vivid red petals.

Two varieties failed to obtain an award, yet retained for a long time the jury's attention, Janet, H.T. (Alex. Dickson), a sweet-smelling yellow Rose, and very floriferous; and Mlle. Argentine Cramon, H.T. (Chambard), a very double white Rose carried on rigid stems.

During the course of the meeting the jury, anxious for the future of the Rose trade, expressed the hope that the legislators of the Allied countries would protect equally with Artistic, Literary, Industrial and Commercial products, the new varieties of Roses produced by our cleverest raisers after years of patient effort.

—“ Les Amis des Roses ” (translated by Hy. Le Bas).



THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HYBRID TEA.

By **ALEXANDER DICKSON, The Royal Nurseries, Belfast.**

There was a period in the history of domestic art known as the Early Victorian—a period in which taste in matters of decoration and construction were at their lowest ebb. The condemnation which art critics apply to the furniture and painting, is deservedly applied to much of the gardening of the period.

Shrubberies of the time were generally choked with masses of Portugal and common laurel; the beautiful possibilities of the Rock Garden were represented by a mound of flints, on which periwinkle and a few coarse ferns dragged out a miserable existence; and the varied loveliness of the mixed border was abandoned for the tiring and tasteless effects of carpet bedding.

The Rose Garden of the period, with its great wide borders edged with box, planted with long lines of mixed and widely diversified varieties of Roses, summer and autumn flowering types side by side, and all carefully fenced in by tall hedges of holly or yew; its lines of standards standing like sentinels, dressed for a brief week in "review uniform," and for the rest of the season in a more or less draggled "fatigue dress," has now given place to more rational ideas, and gardening on "natural" lines has made huge strides during the last half century.

In no branch of horticulture has this development been more pronounced than in the Rose Garden. The skill of the hybridist has evolved types of Roses undreamed of by our forefathers—types which have revolutionised our ideas and metamorphosed our gardens.

In this development the National Rose Society has also taken a leading part, encouraging the efforts of the hybridists and giving prominence to the result of his work, in demonstrating by Exhibitions the progress made, and the best methods of using the new novelties for the beautifying of the garden. The first great development in hybridising took place amongst the "Hybrid Perpetuals," and this may be said to have largely made the present progress possible. But it is pre-eminently owing to the development of the Hybrid Tea (the true Hybrid Perpetual) that our Rose Gardens to-day make the most glorious display of any time.

The Hybrid Tea Rose as we know it has been developed entirely within the last three decades, but it may be said to practically belong to the last two. It is an extraordinary development in so short a period, and is undoubtedly the greatest horticultural achievement of the century.

No words of praise can adequately convey the extreme beauty and unique usefulness of this glorious section of Roses, which now easily dominates all others. Their superb vigour and abundant foliage, the exquisite colouring and formation of the buds and flowers, and over and above all else the prodigal profusion of bloom, extending without break over a period from early June until well into winter. This fact at once places the Hybrid Tea Rose on the high pedestal of being the most valuable plant in the flower garden to-day. That the name "Hybrid Tea" is entirely a misnomer, as now applied to this section, is (whatever it may have been in the first instance), I think generally agreed amongst Rosarians. We know that some at least of the varieties included in this section have an undoubted claim to be so designated, but we are now aware that the present section of Hybrid Teas owes its charm largely to the diversity of its types. These have been developed, not solely through crossing the Teas with the so-called Perpetuals, but by using the blood of many Species and Hybrids, to which the Chinas, Polyanthas, Musks and the Austrian Briars have all contributed.

The oldest variety in this section, *La France*, whose parentage is unknown, will always remain enshrined in the hearts of Rose lovers as the first of this new race. Introduced in 1867 by M. Guillot, who is credited with having prophesied that from its progeny a new race of Roses would develop, it was not till well on in the eighties that we had the first recorded seedling from it in Mrs. W. J. Grant.

The earliest published list of Hybrid Teas which I have been able to trace was published by my father, the late Mr. Hugh Dickson in his *Rose Catalogue*, issued in the autumn of 1884, and a comparison of the varieties then catalogued with an up-to-date list of the present day is very interesting. In addition to *La France* there were *Camöens*, *Cannes la Coquette*, *Cheshunt Hybrid*, *Distinction*, *Lady Mary Fitzwilliam* and *Grace Darling*. *Gloire Lyonnaise* (*Baronne de Rothschild* × *Mme. Falcot*) which was afterwards added to the list, had been sent out the previous year with a flourish of trumpets as "the first yellow Hybrid Perpetual." *Captain Christy*, the progeny of *Victor Verdier* × *Safrano*, was not added to the list for several years.

It is interesting to note the direct offspring from this small list, as far as the published records are available. From *La France* (a shy seeder) we have derived Mrs. W. J. Grant, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and *Farbenkönigin*; from *Camöens*, *Ecarlate*, and from *Lady Mary Fitzwilliam*, mostly as the pollen parent, we have a very striking and valuable list, viz. : *Caroline Testout*, *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*, Mrs. W. J. Grant (*Lady Mary Fitzwilliam* × *La France*), *Souvenir du President Carnot* and *Antoine Rivoire*.

Progress was for a number of years slow but steady; from 1884 to 1890 we had *Viscountess Folkestone*, *Lady Alice* and *White Lady*—both sports from *Lady Mary Fitzwilliam*—*Caroline Testout*, *Triomphe de Pernet Père*, *Marquise de Salisbury* and *Gustave Régis*.



**E. GODFREY BROWN (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, SPECIAL EXHIBIT
OF NEW ROSES, JULY 17TH, 1917.
Raised by Messrs. Hugh Dickson, Ltd., Belfast.**

It will be noted that from the earliest development of this class a great diversity of type, both in growth and florescence, is apparent. *La France*, *Caroline Testout* and *Lady Mary Fitzwilliam* appealed to lovers of specimen flowers. The Rosarian who preferred the free-flowering button-hole Rose had also a strong interest in the development then proceeding, and his garden was enriched with such gems as *Gustave Régis*, *Camöens* and *Marquise de Salisbury*.

The next five years, 1891-1895, gave us only three really good Roses in this section, viz., *Mrs. W. J. Grant*, *Madame Abel Chatenay* and *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*; but the decade which followed, 1896 to 1905, saw huge strides made, and amongst many other good things sent out during this period may be mentioned *Antoine Rivoire*, *Amateur Teyssier*, *Betty*, *Bessie Brown*, *Countess of Caledon*, *Gladys Harkness*, *J. B. Clark*, *Killarney*, *Liberty*, *Madame Ravary*, *Dean Hole* and *Madame Jules Grolez*.

It was, however, from the year 1906 onwards that the development has been most pronounced and valuable, and it was also during this period that the race has been greatly enriched in both colour and vigour. Improvement of the habit of the plant and continuity of flowering, as well as having added to it several novel and very valuable types—types at once patently belonging to this class and at the same time widely divergent, either in habit or florescence, from the original conception of the Hybrid Tea.

As representing the types originated by *La France*, *Viscountess Folkestone*, *Caroline Testout*, etc., we have during this period several hundred varieties added representing a stupendous advance on the existing ones. To instance only a few of these, *Augustus Hartmann*, *Countess of Shaftesbury*, *Countess Clanwilliam*, *Cynthia Forde*, *Duchess of Wellington*, *Dorothy Page-Roberts*, *Earl of Warwick*, *Edgar M. Burnett*, *General MacArthur*, *Joseph Hill*, *Lady Alice Stanley*, *Lady Ashtown*, *Lady Greenall*, *Lady Pirrie*, *La Tosca*, *Lieutenant Chauré*, *Madame Léon Pain*, *Mélanie*

Souper, Madame Segond-Weber, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Nelly Parker, Pharisäer and Richmond, to which might be added at least one hundred other good novelties.

Distinct breaks are to be expected when so many different hybridists are working from different points of view. We have had several breaks during this period, and very beautiful and useful in their proper sphere they all are.

The singles, for instance, what is more beautiful amongst the H.T.'s than Irish Elegance or Fireflame, than Ulster Gem or Ulster Standard, Princess Mary or Isobel, to mention only a few? Another distinct break which is only now appealing to public favour, and I feel sure will not appeal in vain, is that type of vigorous-growing, free-flowering and branching semi-double Roses, with glowing colour, such as Red Letter Day, Golden Spray and K. of K.? That these Roses have come to stay no one who has grown them doubts; they are entirely on a different plane from the "too thin varieties" of which we have had a plethora.

We have in addition the Hybrid Teas of such extreme vigour that they are out of place as bedding Roses, but are of great value if grown as bushes or dwarf pillars. Such varieties as J. B. Clark, Gruss an Teplitz, Mrs. Stewart Clark, Colcestria and Gustave Régis; while to these must be added the very vigorous climbing sports which are proving themselves so invaluable in the garden, of Caroline Testout, Mrs. W. J. Grant, Lady Ashtown, Mélanie Souper, Richmond, Madame Abel Chatenay, and others.

The use of Austrian Briar as a pollen parent in crossing the Hybrid Teas has undoubtedly enriched this section in colour, giving us several shades previously unknown. How far this development may go I would not like to predict, but I am hoping that they may produce some good yellows, which will keep their colour well until the petals drop. I hope in this connection, that

we shall not lose in constitution what we gain in colour. I am also convinced that the increase noted by many growers of that fell disease, "Black Spot," is in large measure due and traceable to the Austrian Briar. My own experience of seedlings from this type shows that they are almost without exception liable to this pest.

The very rapid development made during the past ten or twelve years has been particularly noticeable in one or two directions. First, the original difficulty of the hybridist, in breeding into the best type of Hybrid Teas the glowing reds and crimsons of the older Hybrid Perpetuals, has now been largely overcome, and the tendency to "blue" of the earlier introductions in these colours almost eliminated. Also the weakness of the early, or comparatively early type of Exhibition H.T., which was of moderate growth and poor in habit, although of superb Exhibition quality. This type has now been largely superseded by varieties of a better standard, which are at once capable of producing Exhibition blooms of the highest excellence, and at the same time under proper treatment make admirable bedding and garden varieties. If we can bring the yellows during the next few years to the same standard, and eliminate that fatal tendency to pale with age, while enriching their colour, we shall then have made a very great advance. I believe that our strongest efforts should be directed to breed to a type which is as nearly as possible immune from mildew, and that this can be done I have no doubt. Many varieties are of the best possible habit and flower, but their liability to this disfiguring disease, and their ability to propagate and spread it, is fatal to their use in any private garden, where blooms are not wanted for Exhibition purposes.

That the modern Hybrid Tea has given a new lease of life to the Standard Rose is beyond question. The old H.P. as a Standard has almost disappeared, and with the exception of one or two varieties they are now in little demand. Of these the two principal, Frau Karl Druschki and Hugh Dickson, have as much right to be included amongst the Hybrid Teas as many varieties already there.

Great as has been the development of the Hybrid Tea during the past quarter of a century, I am convinced that a still greater and more rapid development is imminent. The distinct breaks in the types noted above are only forerunners of others, possibly still more distinct and valuable; while the present classification promises in a few years to be even more chaotic than it is at present. Difficult as even the trained Rosarian finds it to reconcile as members of the same family such sorts as Mrs. Stewart Clark (Rubens \times Tom Wood) with, say Le Progrès, how can the novice in Rose culture be expected to solve such a riddle, which present classification undoubtedly creates?

If the National Rose Society is to continue to justify its title as the source of light and leading in the Rose world, here is work ready to hand, and urgently calling for its labours. In the Hybrid Tea section alone, as at present constituted, it is complicated enough, and its intelligent solution must not be long delayed.



THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA ROSE (PERNETIANA). GOLD MEDAL, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF NEW
ROSES, JULY 17TH, 1917.

Raised by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son, Portadown, Ireland.

THE NEW SEEDLING ROSES OF 1917.

By The EDITOR.

As it was not possible to hold the usual Summer Show, owing to the exigencies of the war, in order to give raisers of new varieties an opportunity of staging their productions, a Special Meeting was held at the London Scottish Drill Hall on Tuesday, the 17th July. The weather for some time previous to the day had been wet and cold, consequently many of the blooms exhibited were not up to the high standard one generally expects. The judges, too, were perhaps a little more exacting than in previous years, and although only five varieties secured the coveted award, there were two or three others that ran very close. Forty-six novelties were staged in all.

Gold Medals were awarded to:—

The Queen Alexandra Rose (Pernetiana, S. McGredy & Son).

A brilliant flower of intense vermilion colour, reverse of petals old gold. A remarkable combination, reminding one of the old chrysanthemum *Cullingfordii*. The blooms are medium-sized, full, with centre incurved, delightfully scented. Foliage, dark shiny green and mildew-proof. Its vigorous and branching habit makes it an ideal bedding Rose, perhaps at its best in the autumn. Will be placed in commerce in 1918.

Mrs. George Marriott (H.T., S. McGredy & Son). A distinct and charming Rose of vigorous growth. The blooms are very large, high centre, of perfect shape and sweetly scented. The colour is a deep cream, suffused rose vermilion—quite unique. An ideal exhibition and garden Rose, and one that has come to stay. Will be placed in commerce in 1918.

Sunstar (H.T., A. Dickson & Sons). A bedding and decorative variety of vigorous growth. The predominant colour is a salmon-red, and base of the petals a deep crimson. A distinct and beautiful variety, which will not, however, be placed in commerce until after the war.

Mermaid (Hybrid, W. Paul & Son). A hybrid of *R. bracteata* of semi-climbing habit of growth, with large glossy deep green foliage and long shoots prettily tinted with red. The buds are carried in clusters of about a dozen, and the flowers which are single of an enormous size—from four to six inches across—but in spite of the number of buds the blooms only appear one at a time. The colour is a beautiful pale sulphur-yellow, with dainty golden anthers, perhaps best described as a glorified Jersey Beauty. Perpetual flowering, though towards the autumn the blooms do not attain the enormous size the early ones do. It is very suitable for growing on low trellis and walls, but its ideal purpose will be in forming a large specimen bush. Awarded the Cory Cup for the best Climbing Rose raised by a British raiser. Will be placed in commerce in May, 1918.

Elizabeth Cullen (H.T., A. Dickson & Sons). A fine decorative and bedding Rose of vigorous growth. The blooms are of a medium size, good shape, and freely produced. The colour is a beautiful dark scarlet-crimson. Very sweetly scented. Will not be placed in commerce until after the war.

Certificates of Merit were awarded to:—

Emma Wright (H.T., S. McGredy & Son). A very fine decorative Rose. When I first saw this Rose I thought it too much like the H.T. Old Gold, but it is really a great improvement on that well-known variety. The blooms are of a pure orange colour, which it retains until the petals fall;



SUNSTAR (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF NEW ROSES,
JULY 17TH, 1917.

Raised by Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., Newtownards, Co. Down.

in fact blooms I took home with me from the Show to compare with Old Gold, were of as rich a colour when fully expanded two days later, as they were when in the bud—sweetly scented. The foliage is bright and glossy, and quite free from mildew. It is a charming Rose, and one that will be in great demand for bedding and decorative purposes. Will be placed in commerce in 1918.

Miss Stewart Clarke (H.T., A. Dickson & Sons). A fairly vigorous Rose, with dark green foliage. The blooms, which are of a medium size and globular, are carried singly on stout stems—sweetly scented. The colour is a pure golden yellow which does not fade. A decorative and bedding variety, reminding one very much of the French Rose "Constance." In commerce.

Edel (H.T., S. McGredy & Son). This Rose was not seen at its best, the blooms staged being badly damaged by wet. An enormous flower, perfectly formed, with high pointed centre—sweetly scented. The colour is a very pale cream. A good vigorous grower, it is an ideal Exhibition Rose.

Miss May Marriott (Pernetiana, T. Robinson). This is a rich glowing apricot-coloured sport from Madame Edouard Herriot. The foliage and habit of growth are identical with that well-known variety. Quite distinct, it will prove a very valuable companion to its parent. In commerce.

E. Godfrey Brown (H.T., Hugh Dickson). This Rose was very finely shown and was perhaps a little unlucky. It is of strong upright growth, with handsome deep green foliage. The blooms, which are fairly large, are of excellent form, slightly cupped, and freely produced, with stout petals prettily reflexed. The colour is an attractive deep rich red. A fine Exhibition Rose, it will also be useful for garden and bedding purposes. Will be placed in commerce in 1919.

- T. F. Crozier** (H.T., Hugh Dickson). A Rose of great beauty. Fine, vigorous branching habit, with deep olive green foliage, free from mildew. The flowers are large and full with high centre—apparently freely produced. The colour is a beautiful clear canary yellow. A fine Rose for garden purposes, and occasionally large enough for Exhibition. Will be placed in commerce in 1918.
- Mrs. H. D. Greene** (H.T., Walter Easlea). A very fine garden and decorative Rose—a sport from Joseph Hill, of vigorous growth. I first saw this Rose growing under glass amongst many other new varieties, but one immediately picked it out. It is a superb variety with large full blooms, occasionally good enough for Exhibition. The buds are a reddish-bronze, and when fully expanded a coppery pink, and are carried erect on stiff stems—very sweetly scented. The foliage is of great beauty in the young stage, a beet-root red, changing to olive green, a fine contrast with the blooms. Will make a fine pot Rose. As exhibited it was not at its best, and I think very probably the higher award awaits this variety. It will be placed in commerce in June, 1918.
- Pax** (Hybrid Musk, Rev. J. H. Pemberton). When I first saw this Rose in the early part of June I immediately recognised an entirely new break, and on referring to my notes made on that occasion I find the following: “A new Hybrid Musk of the first order, very strongly perfumed—real musk—foliage dark green, the young shoots claret colour. The blooms are semi-single three or four inches in diameter. Produced in corymbs, and carried on long stems, sometimes as many as thirty being on the one stem. The colour pure white, tinted lemon in the bud, with prominent golden anthers.” I have seen this Rose many times since, and it fully confirms my first impression. Continuous flowering, blooming more freely in the late autumn than mid-summer. It is a pity it is not a vigorous



PAX (HY. MUSK). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF NEW ROSES,
JULY 17TH, 1917.

Raised by Rev. J. H. Pemberton, Havering, Romford.

climber, but as a big bush it will be most effective. Altogether it is a valuable introduction, and quite the best thing the raiser has given us. It will be placed in commerce in 1918. May it indeed be a happy omen !

AUTUMN MEETING.

The autumn meeting was held at the London Scottish Drill Hall on Tuesday the 11th September, when 28 varieties were staged, but only one Gold Medal was awarded, and that to :—

Mrs. Redford (H.T., S. McGredy & Son). A fine bedding Rose of vigorous growth, with deep glossy green foliage—apparently mildew proof. The blooms are small, of faultless shape. The colour is one of those difficult to describe—a brilliant orange, suffused copper and apricot. Quite unique. Will be very useful for bedding and massing.

Certificates of Merit were awarded to :—

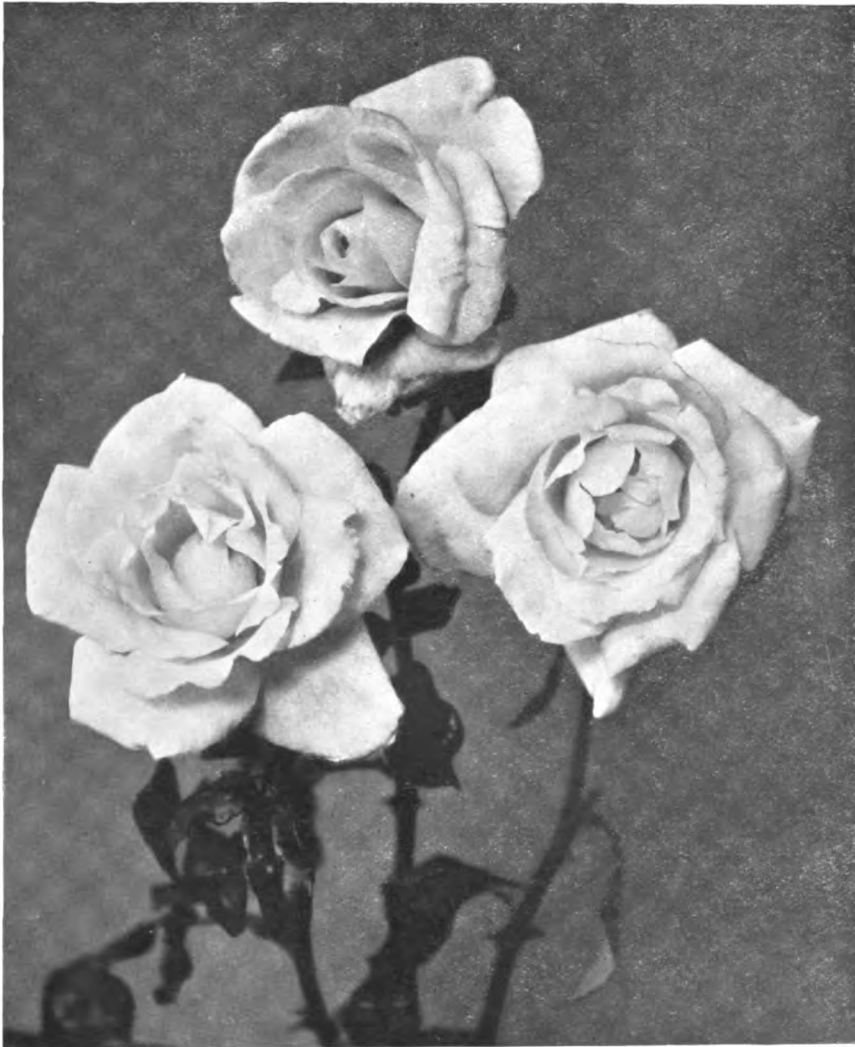
J. de Escofet (H.T., S. McGredy & Son). A very dark crimson Rose of medium size. Its colour reminds one of the old H.P. Sir Rowland Hill, and it is probably the darkest H.T. we have. Of vigorous growth and delicious scent it should prove a good bedding variety. An ideal Rose for growing under glass.

John Davison (H.T., S. McGredy & Son). A perfectly shaped bloom, with high centre. Colour bright crimson, with reverse of petals darker, not very strongly scented. It will prove a good garden Rose, and now and again a bloom may be large enough for the Exhibition box.

Frances Gaunt (H.T., A. Dickson & Sons). A vigorous growing Rose, with deep green foliage. The blooms are large and globular, with shell-shaped petals, which are carried on strong upright stems. The colour is a creamy buff. Should prove useful for bedding purposes. Will be placed in commerce in 1918.

Clarice Goodacre (H.T., A. Dickson & Sons). Of vigorous growth with pretty foliage. The blooms, which are somewhat thin, are finely pointed. Colour chrome on ivory white—very distinct. It will make a fine decorative and bedding variety. This Rose received the Gold Medal of the Irish Rose Society at the Belfast Show, and as seen at the Autumn Meeting was perhaps not at its best. In commerce.

The year marks a great advance in the number of garden and decorative varieties staged, those with the Pernetiana blood in them, giving perhaps the most extraordinary range of colour, and a great gain in fragrance. All the so-called Exhibition Roses were equally useful for garden purposes. The most striking novelties of the year are Mermaid, Ethel Wright and Pax.



CLARICE GOODACRE (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, AUTUMN MEETING,
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1917.
Raised by Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., Newtownards, Co. Down.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF ROSE SOILS.

By R. W. WOOSNAM, St. Olaves, Grimsby.

Very few Rose growers are blessed with a perfect soil, but land that cannot be improved must be well-nigh non-existent. From the time the spade is first brought into action, one constant endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the rooting medium should ensue, and it is well, therefore, to bear in mind what an ideal soil for Roses is, and how near it is possible in practice to get to that standard in the particular locality in which one's garden lies.

Probably the best staple for Roses is a deep clay loam, though for the Teas and some few H.T.'s a rather more sandy loam is desirable. It is essential that there should be good drainage, sufficient humus and certain chemical constituents also, to ensure the best growth of the plants.

The depth of soil varies, but it can hardly be too deep. In any case the land should be worked to a depth of 2½-ft. to 3-ft., taking care when breaking up the sub-soil to keep it in its place at the bottom, and not mix it with the top spits.

Drainage. This is of prime importance, and where it is not naturally good means must be devised of improving it. Ordinary land drain pipes may be used, putting them about 3-ft. below the surface. Often it is sufficient to incorporate plenty of rough garden litter, such as pea and bean haulms, cabbage stalks, etc., with the bottom spit when making the beds. It is hardly necessary to mention that a slight fall towards a lower level, away from the bed, should be aimed at.

The question of drainage, or more exactly, the surplus or shortage of moisture, is perhaps the most troublesome problem to the Rosarian that exists. Upon consideration it will be found that nearly all the manual efforts at amelioration are directly concerned in the conservation of a sufficient, as distinct from an excessive supply. Water should be always moving in the soil. This takes place in every direction, laterally as well as vertically, and proper drainage should ensure the retention of sufficient moisture, without the risk of the land becoming water-logged. The constant movement of moisture in a well-drained soil carries food continuously to the Rose roots. When the water is more or less stagnant the supply of nourishment is proportionately decreased. A further benefit often lost sight of is the raised temperature of the soil which an improved drainage causes, and the earlier development of the plants in the spring which thereby results.

Humus is the product resulting from the decomposition of animal or vegetable matters in the soil, and is necessary to fertility. It gives cohesion to a sandy soil, improves the drainage of heavy clays, and at the same time its decomposition sets free plant food, which would otherwise remain unavailable. It is possible, however, to have too much humus, and in that case the soil is often sour and unsatisfactory. The chief sources of humus upon which the Rose grower relies are farmyard manure, and such garden refuse as grass clippings, decaying leaves, etc., and also fish manure, rape dust and other organic fertilisers.

Varieties of Soil. The soils most frequently met with may be conveniently described in the following order:—Sand, sandy-loam, clay-loam, clay, to which must be added those consisting largely of chalk or peat. Of these neither sand, clay nor chalky soil contain much humus. The loams are better off in this respect, and a peaty soil contains most of all. The treatment of the various soils is widely different, and may be described as follows:—

Sand. This holds water very badly, and plant food is quickly washed out of it. It is a warm soil, and Roses are apt to mature

too rapidly, and produce but little growth and small blooms. To improve such a soil it is necessary to add something which will help to bind and hold the particles together, thus retaining the moisture. The best means of doing this is to add *well-rotted* manure, of which cow dung is to be preferred if obtainable, also leaves and decayed vegetable matter in plenty. The frequent application of manure water throughout the season is absolutely necessary to obtain anything like a good result.

Clay. This is exactly the reverse of a sandy soil. It is stiff and cold, becomes very wet in winter and hard and full of cracks in the summer. In this case, having first attended to the proper drainage, a good plan is to burn part of the soil, taking care that the fire does not become too fierce, by frequently adding more soil whenever the fire appears to be breaking through. If this is carefully done the resulting ash will be blackish in colour instead of brick red. Spread this ash over the bed and thoroughly work it in. The soil will be found to be more easily worked, the drainage improved, and the temperature of the bed thereby raised. At the same time the burning will liberate supplies of potash for plant use.

A good dressing of lime is very beneficial on clay land, and may be dug in during dry weather in the winter time, using about 1-lb. to the square yard. It is well to remember that in preparing the ground in this way the liming is best done some weeks before the manure is added.

When planting Roses in a clay soil it is a good plan to put in plenty of well-chopped up turfs below the roots. The decomposition (oxidation) of the vegetable matter in the turfs gives off a slight amount of heat, and this helps the plants in getting a start.

Sandy Loam and Clay Loam. These are the most favourable soils for Rose growing, and providing that the drainage is good, nothing beyond thorough digging and the addition of plenty of well-made manure, with a good sprinkling of basic slag, is really necessary in the way of improvement.

Chalky Soil. This is a difficult problem for the Rosarian, as a rule. Although able to fix phosphoric acid, it is poor in other plant foods, and unable to retain them. The only satisfactory way of dealing with chalky soil is to dig out from 2-ft. to 3-ft., cart it away, and then fill up the hole with good stiff loam. Where it is not possible to do this, the only alternative is to dig in plenty of farm-yard manure in the autumn, and give frequent doses of weak manure water, or light top dressing of nitrate of soda and super-phosphate alternately, during the season of growth.

It should be noted that lime itself is so easily acted upon by decomposing humus, rainfall, etc., that it is not infrequent to find the top soil deficient in this constituent, even when overlying a chalk subsoil, the lime having been washed down into the lower levels.

Peaty Soil. In this case the land is often cold and sour. This is due to the fact that it is mainly composed of humus, which although a necessity in reasonable amount in all fertile soils, becomes a serious trouble when in great excess. Humus holds water like a sponge, and owing to this water-logged condition there is a lack of aëration. The result is that nitrification practically ceases, and denitrification takes place with consequent loss. Peaty soils are always deficient in lime.

The proper treatment of such soils as described is, in the first place, to provide a good drainage. Then dress well with lime and thoroughly cultivate.

Old Rose Gardens. It often happens that from lack of space Roses are grown on the same ground year after year. The result is that the soil becomes "rose sick," and the plants gradually go back. The obvious treatment is to give the land a rest from Roses and to grow some other crop for two or three years, but this in many cases would mean giving up Roses altogether for that time. As an alternative I can recommend lifting all the plants and heeling



J. DE ESCOFET (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, AUTUMN MEETING,
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1917.

Raised by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son, Portadown, Ireland.

them in a corner of the garden, and then re-making the beds. The soil should be broken up to a depth of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft., but unless the land is poor (which is unlikely !) no manure should be added. Into the top spit a heavy dressing of lime—8-lb. or 10-lb. to the square rod—should be dug, and after allowing the soil a few weeks to settle down, the Roses may be replanted, selecting only those that are sound, or preferably replacing altogether with new stock.

The foregoing notes do not by any means exhaust the soil problems with which the Rose grower is often faced. At the same time a clue may have been provided, which will lead to an improvement in the condition of the soils most often met with.

ROSE GROWING BY THE SEA.

By **G. LAING PAUL, Shoeburyness.**

He who would grow Roses at the seaside, must beware of those winds which may make havoc of his pastime, for winds from the sea not only disturb and uproot, but sometimes bring with them a salt spray that does serious damage to the Rose bushes. Adequate shelter is then a chief necessity when growing Roses by the sea, and it is best achieved, where the extent of the ground will allow, by a screen of low trees, or in smaller gardens, by low walls or hedges, some four or five feet high. Where possible the site of the Rose garden should be such as has the protection of houses, or other buildings. Shelter so provided will prevent many of the worst effects of the wind. A salt-laden air will require other treatment, which is best met by a careful selection of varieties.

It need hardly be necessary to point out that bush Roses are most suitable for such positions. Standards, or better still half-standards, may be with advantage used in favoured positions, and some climbers will be necessary for garden effect, but it is to the bush Roses we must look mainly for success, both in culture and variety of kinds. In the course of a not inconsiderable experience in Rose culture, I have sometimes come across cases where Roses near the coast, growing and doing otherwise well, did not properly bloom. These cases have mostly occurred where the climate and atmosphere have been moist and mild in places like Cornwall, and the west coasts of England and Scotland, and it is a difficulty not readily overcome. I attribute it largely to the wood from which the next year's flowers will come not being properly ripened, and have endeavoured to correct the deficiency by lifting such plants

and rigorously root pruning and thinning them, and by the adoption of all available means by which the drainage may be improved and the roots kept as near the surface as possible, whilst the addition of manures, best calculated to aid the thorough ripening of the wood, such as the phosphates, potash and lime, where necessary, will prove of great service. But after all most of these cases have occurred with old-fashioned and strong-growing Roses not found in the modern Rose garden in any quantity, where now the chief places are so much better filled by the new races of ever-blooming H.T.'s. And it is precisely amongst these that the best seaside Roses will be found, the more so because amongst them will be found kinds with strong glossy foliage, calculated to resist the seaside air.

Amongst these H.T.'s are to be specially recommended those in which the strain of indica is more or less dormant, those approximating to the H.P.'s and *R. lutea* not proving so successful, and suffering more or less from premature defoliation, due to various causes. Very double kinds do not do well, nor do those with flimsy petals. In short, a seaside Rose should have vigour and hardiness, a strong, glossy, resisting foliage, and flowers of medium fulness, with strong textured petals. Some of the yellows may well be excluded, particularly those kinds which pale in the bright sun and wind, and it is to be observed that fragrance is not so marked at the sea as in more inland places.

With these restrictions let us record some of the varieties suitable for seaside planting. Of the Teas proper *Marie van Houtte* does remarkably well, whilst of other kinds *Lady Hillingdon* is very good, and *Mrs. Herbert Stevens* has much to recommend her. *G. Nabonnand*, *Lady Roberts*, *Little Dorrit*, and *Peace* are all good Teas. There are a large number of H.T.'s suitable, and of these a few may be mentioned as more or less representative kinds. It will be noticed they correspond in flower and foliage, named above as desirable. *André Gamon*, a fine rose colour, *Betty*, *Augustine Guinoisseau*, *Earl of Warwick*, *General*

MacArthur, Grand Duc A. de Luxembourg, H. E. Richardson, La Tosca, Lady Quartus Ewart, Laurent Carle, Madame Léon Pain, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Ophelia, and Viscountess Folkestone. The indispensable Madame Abel Chatenay does fairly well only, indeed, I doubt if this beautiful decorative Rose is ever seen at its very best except when grown under glass. Of the newer Roses avoid, as I have said, those of Austrian origin. Admiral Ward, Janet, and Margaret Dickson Hamill are all well worthy of a trial, but the name of novelties is legion, and one hesitates to recommend amongst so many beautiful arrivals. They will find their own places.

A few words as to climbers. The wichuraiana hybrids with their glossy almost evergreen foliage do well, and it seems as if the sea air particularly suits those crossed with the Teas, such as Gardenia, François Guillot, etc., although the Dorothy section also grow and flower well. Fellenberg and William Allen Richardson I have seen doing remarkably well, also Madame Alfred Carrière and Alister Stella Grey, but the multifloras are best left alone.

In conclusion, I would strongly urge very firm planting, careful staking and tying, hard and late pruning after thoroughly thinning out all weakly growths so as to leave only the best matured wood.



VIEWS OF MR. WATSON'S HOUSE AND GARDEN, "NORTHWOOD."

AN AMATEUR'S GARDEN IN TWO YEARS AND A-HALF.

By **HARRY WATSON**, Northwood, Middlesex.

On reference to photographs the reader of this small account of how I made and furnished my Rose garden at Northwood, starting at that all-momentous autumn, 1914, will have an excellent idea of what the back of the house and ground looked like at that time. The builders had just completed the building and cleared away their conglomeration of mortar, lime, bricks, water butts, workmen's shanty, &c., &c. The ground has a frontage of 100-ft. by about 600-ft. deep, sloping up gently from the road for half the distance. I had already mapped out the design of beds and curves from gate to terrace; the beds were duly cut and dug two to three spits deep, and with as much road grit, leaves, manure and a good dressing of Vaporite as I could spare. The soil was heavy loam over stiff clay, and wanted a lot of digging. I had three men one after the other before it was finished (they did not seem to fancy the job); however, it was finished back and front at last, and left rough during the winter. When the spring came I made a large oval bed and planted a Weeping Lady Gay in centre, with Madame Jules Grolez, Lady Ashtown, and Lyon Rose round, and very wonderful the display of bloom was; even, the same summer the beautiful shades of pink blending most harmoniously. By the spring I had put up a miniature pergola of stout oak, dressing the end of main posts with Solignum, and planted two American Pillar, a Dorothy Perkins and Blush Rambler at the respective corners, and Rosa sinica Anemone and Butterfly between. The beds on either side were planted with my favourite Roses. I made up my mind to plant only the Roses which I and

M

my wife admired, whether they were fashionable or not. The first selection I made was Lyon Rose, Dorothy Page-Roberts, J. B. Clark, 14-ft. rods grew on that the second year, Irish Fireflame, Elegance, Geo. Dickson, Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt, Gruss an Teplitz, William Shean, Rayon d'Or, Dean Hole and Princess Mary. Later, in planting, everyone of which with help from my gardener I did myself, I put a generous handful of basic slag, bone meal and Wakeley's Hop Manure into each hole. Of course, they were hard pruned the first year, and the Ramblers cut drastically to within 8 or 9 inches from the base. It seemed hard to scrap all the beautiful growth that the nurseryman sent. The following year, however, the arches were splendidly covered; a reference to photograph taken this summer, 1917, two years and a half after planting, clearly shows the result.

During the year 1915 I broke up a further portion of ground and made another 8-ft. by 9-ft. arch, and also planted about a hundred Penzance Sweet Briars to form a hedge 80-ft. across the garden. The first year these were lightly pruned, and during the summer they made growths, many 9-ft. and 10-ft. long. These were in the spring of this year bent over and tied together, and now they are a mass of lovely flowers, deliciously scented. In the front of the beds I planted Polyantha Roses, Mrs. W. H. Cutbush, Jessie, Tip Top, Ænnchen Müller, Orleans, also a dozen plants of Madame Edouard Herriot, which have given some splendid blooms. For covering the arch I planted Longworth Rambler, Lady Gay, Goldfinch, Carmine and American Pillar, with W. A. Richardson and Lady Curzon at base. I will here give a word of warning to those about to plant a Rose garden. Go and see the trees (Ramblers especially) growing and blooming out of doors in the nursery, as it is very annoying after waiting two years for a tree to cover a bare arch or pillar, to find that when it blooms they are not a bit like the forced ones seen at a Spring Show, or as described in a nicely worded nurseryman's catalogue. It will save a lot of disappointment. I myself have had to root up one or two plants, after they had made fine growth, for this very reason.



PERGOLA.



ROSE ARCH AT "NORTHWOOD."

DWARF POLYANTHA (POMPON) ROSES AS BEDDING PLANTS.

By GEORGE BURCH, The Rose Nurseries, Peterboro.

I do not think it is generally known, even amongst Rosarians, how very effective the Polyantha Roses are when planted in masses. If used instead of the formal bedding plants which are seen in many gardens, a large amount of expense and labour would be saved. The initial outlay need not be heavy—the return will more than compensate.

Having had the opportunity of knowing, and being interested in laying out a very large garden, where thousands of plants were used, I venture to give the following few suggestions :—

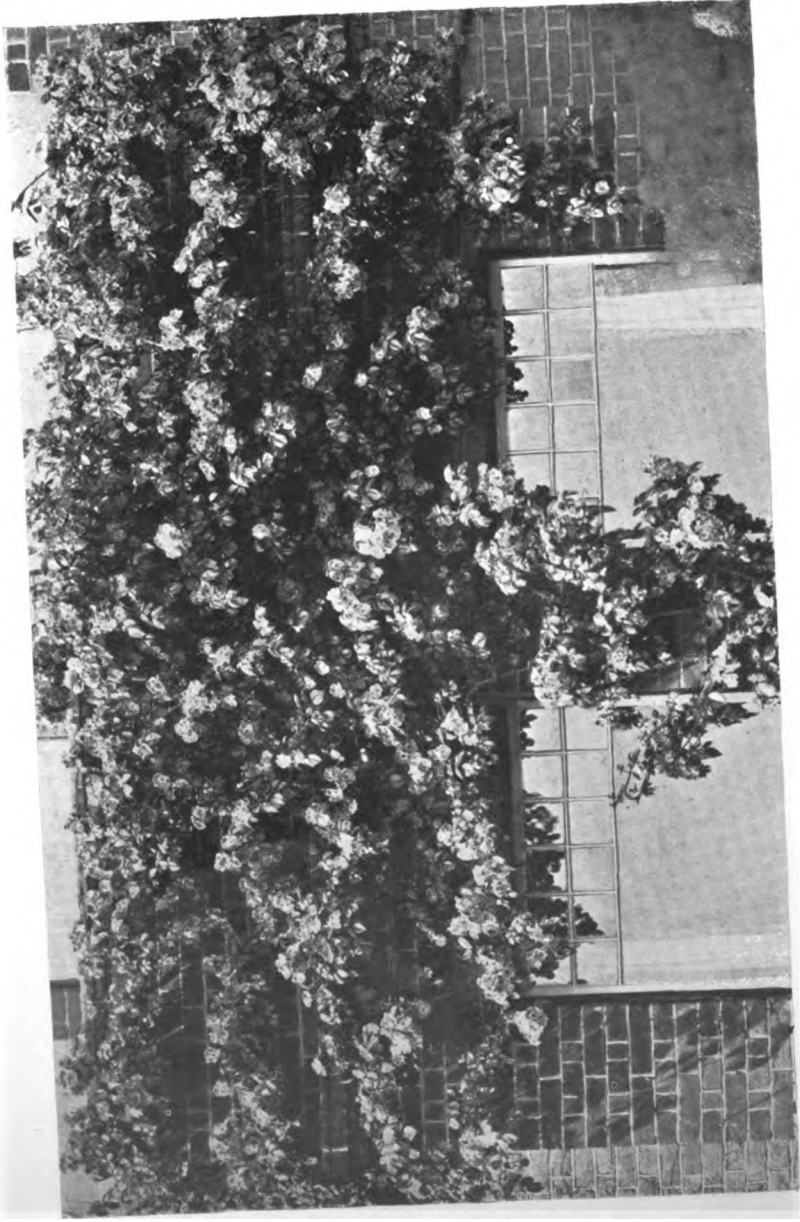
The beds, which should be large round or oval ones, are greatly improved by planting a Weeping Standard, not too robust, but a moderate growing variety, to break up the flatness of a formal design.

Crimson and pink varieties, while they may predominate to give richness of colouring, must not be planted near to one another. Yellow and terra-cotta shades, cream and white, will go well with either of them.

Throughout the season the old stems which have blossomed must be periodically removed, and when the weather is mild, such as we have recently experienced, a great profusion of bloom will be carried right up to the end of November.

Spring pruning consists of lightly trimming the plants into shape, and removing all dead and weakly wood.

The following are some of the most successful varieties:—
Jessie, bright scarlet crimson; Ellen Poulsen, bright cherry rose; Erna Teschendorff, bright crimson; Orleans Rose, vivid rosy crimson; Canarienvogel, golden yellow, flaked orange and rose; Mrs. Cutbush, clear pink; Phyllis, carmine pink; Yvonne Rabier, white; Rödhätte (though not strictly a Polyantha) is a delightful variety, colour rosy crimson, which does not fade; the blooms are continuously produced in large clusters. A very free grower, and practically evergreen.



AMERICAN PILLAR (WICH. RAMB.) ON COLONEL J. H. E. REID'S HOUSE AT
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

AMERICAN PILLAR ON A HOUSE WALL.

By Col. J. H. E. REID, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

It is not very often that one sees American Pillar growing to perfection as a wall Rose. It is primarily looked upon as a pergola, or arch variety; but the way it has flourished and bloomed on my house here by the sea is rather remarkable. It was planted in November, 1913, in a very narrow border only 1-ft. wide, running alongside the house. The aspect is S.E., consequently the Rose only gets the morning sun up to about 1 p.m., after which it is in shade for the remainder of the day. The soil was deeply dug—three spits deep—and well-rotted stable manure was incorporated with the two lower spits. No fertilizer or other manure was applied during its first year, but the plant grew about 10-ft. high, throwing out five or six shoots as thick as a man's thumb. The following year these shoots gave some fine trusses of bloom, and artificial manure was applied once or twice during the flowering season. This year I have had an extraordinary display of bloom, which I attribute to the fact that last autumn I took the plant down from the wall, laid the shoots on the ground, and cut out all the older, as well as the weaker, growths. The result has been so successful that I intend to treat all my climbing Roses in the same manner, immediately they have done flowering.

THE LATE O. G. ORPEN.

By The EDITOR.

With the death of O. G. Orpen, there passes the last of that little band of East Anglian Rose-growers who did so much to popularise the Rose in the late seventies. As an exhibitor we all know the position to which he attained—winning the Tea Rose Challenge Trophy on no less than seven occasions, beating in his time those redoubtable exhibitors, Foster-Melliard and Alexander Hill Gray. Teas were his strong point, and although he grew about 1,500 trees, he attended to them all himself; and his one boast was that he was his own head gardener. As for exhibiting he always personally staged his Roses, and I do not believe any professional could have done so better. His method of growing Roses too was most businesslike; if a Rose was not so vigorous and healthy as it should be out it came, and a fresh plant installed in its place. He would never coddle a doubtful plant, a fault many of us have, on sentimental grounds perhaps. In 1895 he took over the Secretaryship of the Colchester Rose Society, which had had for several years previously a very precarious existence, and through his energy and skilful management it soon surmounted its early difficulties, and now holds its own as one of the best managed Shows in the country. He also took an active part in the management of the affairs of the National Rose Society, of which he was a Vice-President, while as a judge of Roses he probably was second to none. A thorough sportsman, his best trait as an exhibitor was his ability to take defeat with cheerfulness, good temper, and equanimity.



JOHN DAVISON (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, AUTUMN MEETING,
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1917.
Raised by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son, Portadown, Ireland.

THE ROSE ANALYSIS, 1917.

By The EDITOR.

For many years past it has been the custom to publish in the "Rose Annual" the analysis of all Roses exhibited in the prize stands at the Society's Summer Show. This year, owing to the exigencies of the war, the Summer Show was not held, and as it was not possible to continue the analysis on the old lines, a new method had to be found, so a Rose plebiscite for the year only was taken. Last summer was perhaps the most ideal one, from a Rose growers' point of view, for many years. The cold wintry weather that continued right up to mid-April kept the plants dormant, consequently when pruning was done little or no bleeding took place. From the end of April onwards the weather was all that could be desired. May, the most dreaded of all months by the Rosarian, was the warmest on record. Frosts, which have hitherto occurred with almost unbroken regularity during the latter part of the month, were entirely absent; consequently the plants maintained an even growth. June was simply ideal, and the heavy rains that occurred during the middle of the month were most beneficial, and had the Summer Show been held, I am sure it would have been a record one. It is a well-known fact that many Roses have what is commonly called "their year," that is to say, certain climatic conditions suits a particular Rose, and while extreme heat is good for one variety, it is quite unsuitable to another. Mildred

Grant, for instance, requires hot, dry weather to bring it to perfection, while a Rose like *Mélanie Soupert* is best in a cool season. Extreme heat, too, is very detrimental to the dark red varieties, and unless they are shaded they "burn" and the outer petals turn brown. It is for that reason that no analysis can be considered definite, unless it is carried out for a series of years, and it must be borne in mind that the figures given in the following tables are for the one year only.

The old analysis was carried out in the following way: The names of all Roses in the first, second and third prize stands were taken down at the Great Rose Show of the year, held in the Botanic Gardens. The results so obtained were tabulated each year, and the varieties arranged in the published tables according to the average number of times every Rose was staged at the last six Exhibitions. For the present analysis a certain number, 21 each of nurserymen and amateurs, were invited to place in order of merit the names of 36 Roses that had in their opinion proved best for exhibition purposes. At first glance it would appear to be an easy task, but when all the names on the voting lists sent in had been tabulated, I must confess I had a very great surprise. The total number of varieties selected by nurserymen was 143, while those selected by the amateurs was 122. During the past three years I know in most gardens, Roses have had to more or less take care of themselves, but nevertheless the figures show the difficulty in arriving at a true record. The two tabulated lists were carefully compared, and it was then found that although the number asked for was 36, it was necessary to increase that number to 50, otherwise several obviously good exhibition Roses would have been excluded. The lists were then reduced by deleting any variety that had received less than six votes. The Nurserymen's selections (Table 1) and the Amateurs' (Table 2) are first shown separately:—

Table 1.—EXHIBITION ROSES
(Nurserymen).

Table 2.—EXHIBITION ROSES
(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Frau Karl Druschki	19	1	Frau Karl Druschki	20
1	George Dickson	19	1	George Dickson	20
1	H. V. Machin	19	3	Dean Hole	19
4	Augustus Hartmann	18	3	Mme. Jules Graveraux	19
4	Dean Hole	18	3	Mildred Grant	19
4	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	18	3	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	19
7	Hugh Dickson	17	7	Augustus Hartmann	18
8	Mrs. John Laing	16	7	H. V. Machin	18
9	Mildred Grant	15	9	Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt	17
9	William Shean	15	9	William Shean	17
11	Caroline Testout	14	11	Florence Forrester	16
11	Coronation	14	11	Mrs. John Laing	16
11	Mrs. George Norwood	14	11	White Maman Cochet	16
11	Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt	14	14	Hugh Dickson	15
15	Bessie Brown	13	14	Mrs. J. H. Welch	15
15	Gorgeous	13	16	Gloire de Chedane-Guinoisseau	14
15	Lady Ashtown	13	16	J. B. Clark	14
18	Edgar M. Burnell	12	16	Mabel Drew	14
18	Florence Forrester	12	16	Mélanie Soupert	14
18	Lyon Rose	12	16	Mrs. A. E. Coxhead	14
21	Candeur Lyonnaise	11	21	Avoca	13
21	Gloire de Chedane-Guinoisseau	11	21	Bessie Brown	13
21	Mabel Drew	11	21	Candeur Lyonnaise	13
21	Mrs. A. E. Coxhead	11	21	Lady Ashtown	13
21	Mrs. Charles Russell	11	21	Lyon Rose	13
21	White Maman Cochet	11	26	Coronation	12
27	Mrs. Franklin Dennison	9	26	Jonkheer J. L. Mock	12
27	Maman Cochet	9	26	W. R. Smith	12
27	Mélanie Soupert	9	29	Florence Pemberton	11
27	Amy Hammond	9	29	Mrs. George Norwood	11
27	Mrs. George Shawyer	9	31	Caroline Testout	10
27	Mrs. R. D. McClure	9	31	Horace Vernet	10
27	St. Helena	9	31	Maman Cochet	10
34	Florence Pemberton	8	34	Amy Hammond	9
34	J. B. Clark	8	35	Gorgeous	8
34	Lieut. Chaure	8	35	Molly Sharman-Crawford	8
34	Mme. Jules Graveraux	8	37	Alexander Hill Gray	7
34	Ulrich Brunner	8	37	Mme. Constant Soupert	7
39	Edward Bohane	7	37	Mrs. R. D. McClure	7
39	Jonkheer J. L. Mock	7	37	St. Helena	7
39	Mrs. Edward Mawley	7	41	Colleen	6
42	Avoca	6	41	Lady Barham	6
42	Colleen	6	41	Louise Crette	6
42	Lady Barham	6	41	Mrs. Andrew Carnegie	6
42	Lady Plymouth	6	41	Mrs. Charles Russell	6
42	Lady Alice Stanley	6	41	Mrs. Edward Mawley	6
42	Mrs. Andrew Carnegie	6	41	Mrs. Franklin Dennison	6
42	Mrs. MacKellar	6	41	Mrs. George Shawyer	6
42	Mrs. W. J. Grant	6	41	Mrs. W. J. Grant	6
42	W. R. Smith	6	41	Nellie Parker	6

It will immediately be noticed in the foregoing tables how wide the opinions are. Thus :—

	Placed by Nurserymen at	Placed by Amateurs at
H. V. Machin	No. 1	No. 7
Hugh Dickson	7	14
Mildred Grant	9	3
Caroline Testout	11	31
Coronation	11	26
Mrs. George Norwood	11	29
Bessie Brown	15	21
Gorgeous	15	35
Lady Ashtown	15	21
Florence Forrester	18	11
Mrs. Charles Russell	21	41
White Manan Cochet	21	11
Mélanie Soupert	27	16
Mrs. Franklin Dennison	27	41
Mrs. George Shawyer	27	41
Mrs. R. D. McClure	27	37
St. Helena	27	37
J. B. Clark	34	16
Mme. Jules Gravereaux	34	3
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	39	26
Avoca	42	21
W. R. Smith	42	26

In the Nurserymen's Table (1) the following Roses were left out, they having received less than six votes, but they appear in the Amateurs' Table (2) in the following order :—

Mrs. J. H. Welch	at No. 14
Horace Vernet	31
Molly Sharman-Crawford	35
A. Hill Gray	37
Madame Constant Soupert	37
Louise Crette	41
Nellie Parker	41

In the Amateurs' Table (2) the following Roses were left out, they, too, having received less than six votes, but they appear in the Nurserymen's Table (1) in the following order :—

Edgar M. Burnett	at No. 18
Lieut. Chauré	34
Ulrich Brunner	34
Edward Bohane	39
Lady Plymouth	42
Lady Alice Stanley	42
Mrs. MacKellar	42

In arriving at the following Table 3 any variety in the Tables 1 & 2 that had received less than nine votes in all has been deleted :—

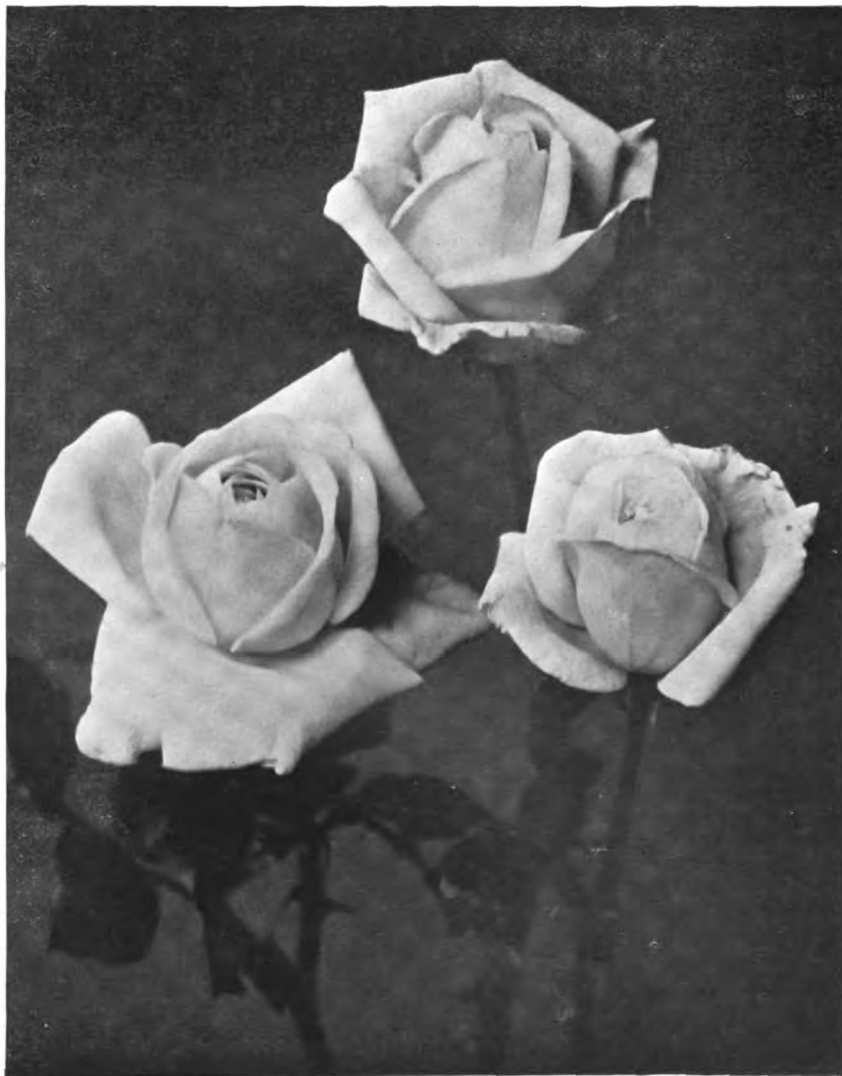
Table 3.—EXHIBITION ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	Raiser's or Introducer's Name.	COLOUR.
1	39	20	19	George Dickson, H.T.	1912	A. Dickson & Sons...	Deep velvety crimson, heavily veined
2	38	20	19	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1900	P. Lambert	Pure white
3	37	19	18	Dean Hole, H.T.	1904	A. Dickson & Sons...	Pale silvery rose, deeper shaded
4	37	18	19	H. V. Machin, H.T.	1914	A. Dickson & Sons...	Scarlet-crimson
5	37	19	18	Mrs. Foley Hobbs, T.	1910	A. Dickson & Sons...	Ivory white
6	36	18	18	Augustus Hartmann, H.T.	1914	B. R. Cant & Sons...	Brilliant metallic red
7	34	19	15	Mildred Grant, H.T.	1901	A. Dickson & Sons...	Ivory white, tinted peach
8	32	16	16	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Hugh Dickson	Crimson, shaded scarlet
9	32	17	15	Mrs. John Laing, H.P.	1887	Bennett	Rosy pink
10	31	17	14	William Shean, H.T.	1906	A. Dickson & Sons...	Creamy pink
11				Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, H.T.	1903	The E. G. Hill Co.	Flesh, tinted pink
12	28	16	12	Florence Forrester, H.T.	1914	S. McGredy & Son...	Pure white
13	27	16	11	Mme. Jules Gravereaux, T.	1901	Souper et Notting...	Flesh, shaded yellow
14	27	16	11	White Maman Cochet, T.	1897	Cook	White, tinged lemon
15	26	15	13	Bessie Brown, H.T.	1899	A. Dickson & Sons...	Creamy white
16	26	12	14	Coronation, H.P.	1913	Hugh Dickson	Pale rose pink
17	26	15	13	Lady Ashton, H.T.	1904	A. Dickson & Sons...	Pure deep pink
18	25	14	11	Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau, H.P.	1907	Chédane-Guinoisseau	Crimson
19	25	13	12	Lyon Rose, H.T.	1907	Pernet-Ducher	Salmon rose, suffused yellow
20	25	14	11	Mabel Drew, H.T.	1911	A. Dickson & Sons...	Creamy yellow
21	25	14	11	Mrs. A. E. Coxhead, H.T.	1910	S. McGredy & Son...	Claret red
22	25	11	14	Mrs. Geo. Norwood, H.T.	1914	Elisha J. Hicks	Bright rich pink
23	24	15	11	Candeur Lyonnaise, H.P.	1913	Croibrier	Pure white, base of petals sulphur
24	24	10	14	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Pernet fils-Ducher ...	Bright warm pink
25	23	14	9	Melanie Souper, H.T.	1905	Pernet-Ducher	Pale sunset yellow, suffused amethyst
26	22	14	8	J. B. Clark, H.T.	1905	Hugh Dickson	Scarlet-crimson, shaded plum
27	21	8	13	Gorgeoux, H.T.	1915	Hugh Dickson	Orange yellow, flushed reddish copper
28	20	15	5	Mrs. J. H. Welch, H.T.	1911	S. McGredy & Son...	Rose pink
29	19	13	6	Avoca, H.T.	1907	A. Dickson & Sons...	Rich crimson
30	19	11	8	Florence Pemberton, H.T.	1902	A. Dickson & Sons...	Creamy white, edged blush
31	19	12	7	Jonkheer J. L. Mock, H.T.	1909	Leendeers & Co.	Deep rose, carmine reverse
32	19	10	9	Maman Cochet, T.	1893	Cochet	Deep flesh, shaded fawn
33	18	9	9	Amy Hammond, H.T.	1911	S. McGredy & Son...	Cream, shaded amber
34	18	12	6	W. R. Smith, T.	1908	Henderson	White, tinged blush
35	17	6	11	Mrs. Charles Russell, H.T.	1913	WabanConservatories	Rosy carmine, deeper centre
36	16	4	12	Edgar M. Burnett, H.T.	1914	S. McGredy & Son...	Flesh, tinted rose
37	16	7	9	Mrs. R. D. McClure, H.T.	1915	Hugh Dickson	Clear pink
38	16	7	9	St. Helena, H.T.	1912	B. R. Cant & Sons...	Cream, tinged yellow, soft pink centre
39	15	6	9	Mrs. Franklin Dennison, H.T.	1915	S. McGredy & Son...	Porcelain white, veined primrose
40	16	6	9	Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, H.T.	1911	Lowe & Shawyer ...	Pale rose
41	13	10	3	Horace Verret, H.P.	1866	J. B. Guillot, fils ...	Scarlet-crimson, dark shaded
42	13	6	7	Mrs. Edward Mawley, T.	1899	A. Dickson & Sons...	Pink, tinted carmine
43	12	6	6	Colleen, H.T.	1914	S. McGredy & Son...	Brilliant rose, shaded pink
44	12	6	6	Lady Barham, H.T.	1911	A. Dickson & Sons...	Salmon pink
45	12	6	6	Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, H.T.	1912	J. Cocker & Sons ...	Creamy white
46	12	6	6	Mrs. W. J. Grant, H.T.	1876	A. Dickson & Sons...	Deep rosy pink
47	10	4	6	Lady Plymouth, T.	1914	A. Dickson & Sons...	Ivory cream, flushed pink
48	10	4	6	Nellie Parker, H.T.	1916	Hugh Dickson	Creamy flesh, base of petals yellow
49	9	2	7	Edward Bohane, H.T.	1915	A. Dickson & Sons...	Brilliant velvety scarlet, shaded orange
50	9	7	2	Mme. Constant Souper, T.	1905	Souper et Notting...	Deep yellow, shaded peach
51	9	8	1	Molly Sharman-Crawford, T.	1908	A. Dickson & Sons...	White, shaded eau-de-nil
52	9	1	8	Ulrich Brunner, H.P.	1881	Levet	Cherry red

It will be interesting to compare the results in Table 3 with the Rose Analysis for 1916 given in last year's "Rose Annual." In the first place it will be noted that the Teas are included in the present, but they were excluded from the 1916 Table, but as they only number nine in all it will not make much difference. In comparing the first twelve varieties in this year's table, we find that magnificent Rose, George Dickson, now heads the list, while Lyon Rose, Bessie Brown, Mrs. J. H. Welch and J. B. Clark are displaced by Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Augustus Hartmann, Mrs. John Laing and Florence Forrester. In the next twelve varieties, Coronation, H.P., which disappeared from last year's table, now re-appears at No. 15. Mrs. George Norwood has risen from No. 32 in last year's table to No. 18; while a new comer, Candeur Lyonnaise, white with orange base, an enormous flower, makes its first appearance at No. 23. Those old favourite H.P.'s, A. K. Williams—how we used to admire that Rose too!—Her Majesty, S. M. Rodocanachi, Gustave Piganeau and Alfred Colomb are entirely displaced, while Ulrich Brunner only just remains, probably for the last time.

THE NEWER ROSES.

By this is meant varieties that are five or fewer years old, and in Table 3 there are 18 Roses entitled to be so classed. Taking the varieties (three) sent out in 1912, George Dickson, H.T., deep velvety crimson, takes its position at No. 1. It is a pity this fine exhibition Rose is so uncertain. St. Helena, H.T., cream, tinged yellow, with soft pink centre, at No. 36; and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, H.T., creamy white, purely an exhibitor's Rose, at No. 43. Of the four varieties that were sent out in 1913 Coronation, H.P., pale rose-pink, an enormous flower, at its best as a maiden, now takes its place at No. 15; Candeur Lyonnaise, H.P., pure white, base of petals sulphur, perhaps the largest Rose we have, and lasting well, at No. 23; Mrs. Charles Russell, H.T., rosy-carmine, deeper centre, a good shaped Rose with rather floppy



FRANCES GAUNT (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, AUTUMN MEETING,
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1917.
Raised by Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., Newtownards, Co. Down,

petals, at No. 35; and Mrs. R. D. McClure, H.T., clear pink, with very thorny wood, at No. 36.

Of the seven varieties sent out in 1914 H. V. Machin, H.T., scarlet-crimson, a very fine Rose, appears at No. 3; Augustus Hartmann, H.T., brilliant metallic red, a very beautiful Rose, but unfortunately not a vigorous grower, at No. 6; Florence Forrester, H.T., pure white, best as a maiden plant, at No. 12; Mrs. George Norwood, H.T., bright rich pink, with a most delicious scent, at No. 18; Edgar M. Burnett, H.T., flesh, tinted rose, a vigorous grower, good alike outdoors and under glass, at No. 36; Colleen, H.T., brilliant rose, shaded pink, blooms rather thin and very impatient to wet, at No. 43; and Lady Plymouth, T., ivory cream, flushed pink, a very fine Tea, appears at No. 47.

Of the three varieties sent out in 1915, Georgeous, H.T., orange yellow, flushed copper, appears at No. 27; Mrs. Franklin Dennison, H.T., porcelain white, an enormous flower, at No. 39; and Edward Bohane, H.T., brilliant velvety crimson, shaded orange, of moderate growth, at No. 49.

There is only one variety that was sent out in 1916, Nellie Parker, H.T., creamy white, shaded copper at base of petals, which appears at No. 47.

There has been at times a certain amount of criticism, perhaps justified, over some of the awards made by the New Seedling Rose Committee, but it must be borne in mind that the Gold Medal is awarded more for the encouragement of the hybridist than for the actual Rose. Thanks to the encouragement offered by the Society, British hybridists have made very rapid strides during the last few years, and it is a source of great satisfaction to note that out of the 52 varieties mentioned in Table 3 no less than 36 were raised in the British Isles.

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

It will, of course, be understood there are many varieties which, although they may be classed in the Official List as Exhibition Roses, are also equally good for general garden cultivation. Varieties such as Caroline Testout, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. John Laing, Mélanie Soupert, Mrs. A. E. Coxhead, Mrs. Charles Russell, and Avoca, are all good for exhibition purposes in their way, but far more valuable for garden cultivation. When sparsely pruned, it is wonderful what fine specimen bushes they will make, while their beauty, charm, and perpetual-flowering qualities make them absolutely indispensable. On an old plant of Caroline Testout here, that has not been pruned for years, I could to-day, December the 12th, cut half-a-dozen fine blooms, pale in colour perhaps, but otherwise perfect. Then again we have the lovely and delicate single and semi-double varieties, together with the wonderfully coloured Pernetianas—all-conquering in their way. Their numbers are somewhat bewildering, and it was thought that a general list combining the best varieties would be helpful to many.

Voting lists were sent out to ten Nurserymen and ten Amateurs, and they were asked to place in order of merit the names of 36 Roses that were in their opinion best suited for general garden cultivation. The Nurserymen's lists sent in totalled no less than 147, and the Amateurs' 141 varieties. These were narrowed down, and all Roses that had received less than four votes in either list were excluded. The Nurserymen's selections, Table 4, and Amateurs', Table 5, are first shown separately.

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Table 4.—(Nurserymen).

Table 5.—(Amateurs).

Position	NAME.	Number of votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of votes.
1	General McArthur	11	1	Lady Hillingdon	9
1	Mme. Edouard Herriot	11	1	Mme. Edouard Herriot	9
3	Lady Hillingdon	10	3	Irish Elegance	8
3	Lady Pirrie	10	3	Lady Pirrie	8
3	Mme. Abel Chatenay... ..	10	3	Mme. Abel Chatenay... ..	8
6	Caroline Testout	9	3	Red Letter Day... ..	8
6	Mélanie Soupert	9	7	Ecarlate	7
6	Mrs. Alfred Tate	9	7	General McArthur	7
6	Pharisäer	9	7	Joseph Hill	7
6	Red Letter Day	9	7	Mrs. Herbert Stevens... ..	7
11	Betty	7	7	Pharisäer	7
11	Frau Karl Druschki	7	12	Caroline Testout	6
11	La Tosca	7	12	Mme. Ravary	6
11	Lieut. Chauré	7	12	Mélanie Soupert	6
11	Mme. Léon Pain	7	15	Hugh Dickson	5
11	Ophelia	7	15	La Tosca	5
17	Duchess of Wellington	6	15	Mrs. Alfred Tate	5
17	Hugh Dickson	6	15	Mrs. E. Powell	5
17	Louise Catherine-Breslau	6	15	Old Gold	5
17	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	6	15	Ophelia	5
21	Lady Alice Stanley	5	15	Prince de Bulgarie	5
21	Margaret Dickson Hamill	5	22	Comtesse du Cayla	4
21	Mrs. E. Powell	5	22	Edu Meyer	4
21	Mrs. Wemyss Quin	5	22	Frau Karl Druschki	4
21	Prince de Bulgarie	5	22	Lieut. Chauré	4
26	Christie MacKellar	4	22	Mme. Jules Bouché	4
26	Countess Clanwilliam	4	22	Mrs. John Laing	4
26	Gustav Grunerwald	4	22	Princess Mary	4
26	Lady Ashtown	4	22	Richmond	4
26	Lady Roberts	4	30	Cherry Page	4
26	Mme Ravary	4	30	Duchess of Wellington	4
26	Mme. Segond-Weber	4	30	Lady Roberts	4
26	Melody	4	30	Mme. Antoine Mari	4
26	Mrs Aaron Ward	4	30	Mme. Segond-Weber	4
26	Mrs. W. Christie-Miller	4	30	Mrs. Aaron Ward	4
26	Bayon d'Or	4	30	Mrs. B. G. Hill	4

Here, again, it will be noted that the same diverse opinions that prevailed with the Exhibition Roses are also much in evidence.

For instance, there falls out of Table 4, Nurserymen, the following varieties that appear in the Amateurs' Table, they having received less than four votes by the Nurserymen :—

Irish Elegance	at No. 3
Escarlate	„ 7
Joseph Hill	„ 7
Old Gold	„ 15
Comtesse du Cayla	„ 22
Edu Meyer	„ 22
Mme. Jules Bouché	„ 22
Mrs. John Laing	„ 22
Princess Mary	„ 22
Richmond	„ 22
Cherry Page	„ 30
Mme. Antoine Mari	„ 30
Mrs. E. G. Hill	„ 30

While from Table 5, Amateurs', the following varieties that appear in the Nurserymen's Table fall out, they too having received less than four votes by the Amateurs :—

Betty	at No. 11
Mme. Léon Pain	„ 11
Louise Catherine-Breslau	„ 17
Lady Alice Stanley	„ 21
Margaret Dickson Hamill	„ 21
Mrs. Wemyss Quin	„ 21
Chrissie MacKellar	„ 26
Countess Clanwilliam	„ 26
Gustav Grünerwald	„ 26
Lady Ashtown	„ 26
Melody	„ 26
Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller	„ 26
Rayon d'Or	„ 26

The results have been worked out as with the Exhibition Roses, and are given in Table 6.

Table 6.—ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Position.	Total No. of votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	Raiser's or Introducer's Name.	COLOUR.
1	20	9	11	Mme. Edouard Herriot, pernetiana	1913	Pernet-Ducher	Vivid terra-cotta, passing to strawberry rose
2	19	9	10	Lady Hillingdon, T.	1910	Lowe & Shawyer ...	Bright golden yellow, shaded fawn
3	18	7	11	General McArthur, H.T.	1905	The E. G. Hill Co.	Bright scarlet crimson
3	18	8	10	Lady Pirrie, H.T.	1910	Hugh Dickson	Delicate coppery salmon
3	18	8	10	Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T.	1895	Pernet-Ducher	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre
6	17	8	9	Red Letter Day, H.T.	1914	A. Dickson & Sons.	Glowing scarlet crimson
7	16	7	9	Pharisæer, H.T.	1901	Hinner	Rosy white, shaded pale salmon
8	15	5	9	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Pernet fils-Ducher	Bright warm pink
8	15	6	9	Melanie Soupert, H.T.	1905	Pernet-Ducher	Pale sunset yellow, suffused amethyst
10	14	5	9	Mrs. Alfred Tate, H.T.	1909	S. McGredy & Son.	Coppery salmon, shaded fawn
11	13	7	6	Mrs. Herbert Stevens, T.	1910	S. McGredy & Son.	White
12	12	5	7	La Tosca, H.T.	1900	V. Schwartz	Pale bluish white, rose centre
12	12	5	7	Ophelia, H.T.	1912	W. Paul & Son	Salmon flesh
14	11	4	7	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1900	P. Lambert	Pure white
14	11	5	6	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Hugh Dickson	Crimson, shaded scarlet
14	11	8	3	Irish Elegance, H.T.	1905	A. Dickson & Sons.	Shades of apricot
14	11	4	7	Lieut. Chauré, H.T.	1910	Pernet-Ducher	Rich crimson
18	10	4	6	Duchess of Wellington, H.T.	1909	A. Dickson & Sons.	Deep saffron yellow, outside petals orange
18	10	7	3	Earlate, H.T.	1907	Boyard	Light scarlet
18	10	6	4	Mme. Ravary, H.T.	1899	Pernet-Ducher	Pale orange yellow, deeper centre
18	10	5	5	Mrs. E. Powell, H.T.	1911	Bernaix	Scarlet, shaded purplish crimson
18	10	5	5	Prince de Bulgarie, H.T.	1902	Pernet-Ducher	Pale tinted rose, shaded apricot
23	9	2	7	Betty, H.T.	1905	A. Dickson & Sons.	Coppery rose, shaded yellow
23	9	2	7	Mme. Leon Pain, H.T.	1904	Guillot	Silvery flesh
25	8	7	1	Joseph Hill, H.T.	1903	Pernet-Ducher	Coppery yellow, shaded salmon pink
25	8	4	4	Lady Roberts, T.	1902	F. Cant & Co.	Apricot, with coppery yellow base
25	8	4	4	Mme. Segond-Weber, H.T.	1908	Soupert et Notting.	Light rose salmon, deeper centre
25	8	4	4	Mrs. Aaron Ward, H.T.	1907	Pernet-Ducher	Indian yellow, edge of petals white
25	8	2	6	Louise Catherine-Breslau, pernetiana	1912	Pernet-Ducher	Salmon pink, suffused copper
25	8	5	3	Old Gold, H.T.	1913	S. McGredy & Son.	Old gold, tinged scarlet
31	7	2	5	Mrs. Wemyss Quin, pernetiana	1914	A. Dickson & Sons.	Canary yellow
31	7	4	3	Princess Mary, H.T.	1915	Elisha J. Hicks ...	Deep crimson scarlet
31	7	4	3	Richmond, H.T.	1905	The E. G. Hill Co.	Bright light crimson
34	6	2	4	Christie MacKellar, H.T.	1913	A. Dickson & Sons.	Bright orange pink
34	6	1	5	Lady Alice Stanley, H.T.	1909	S. McGredy & Son.	Silvery pink, reverse of petals rose
34	6	2	4	Lady Ashtown, H.T.	1904	A. Dickson & Sons.	Pure deep pink

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

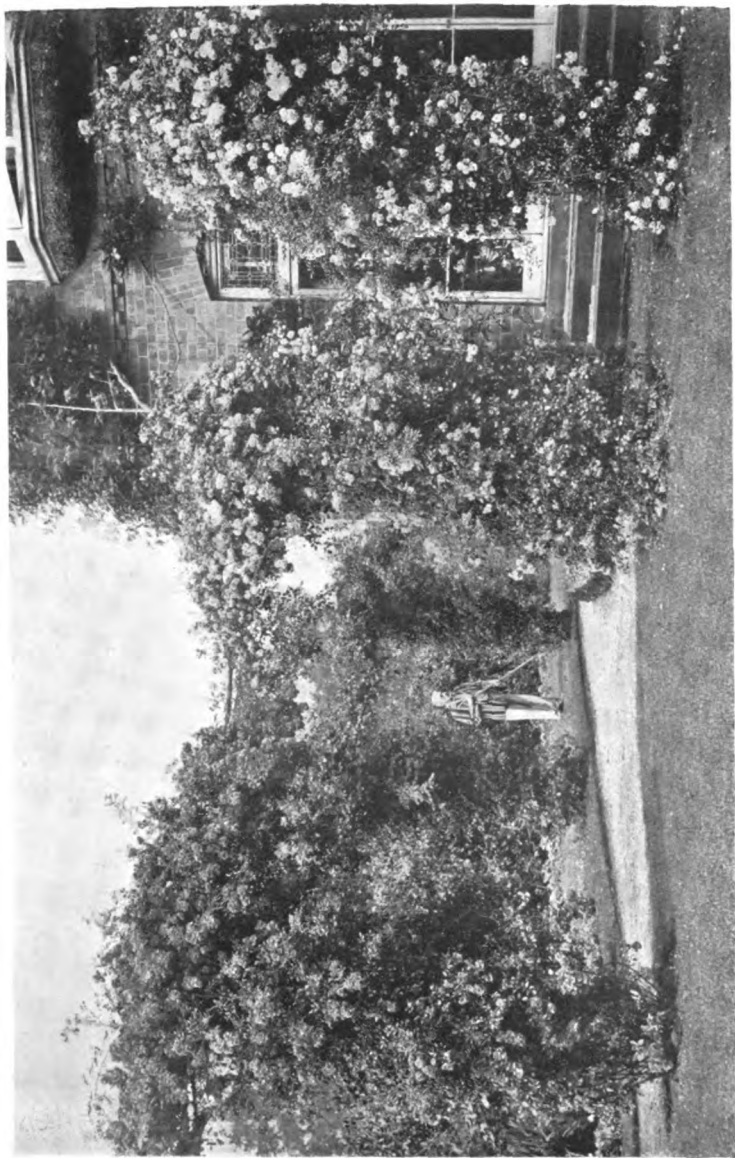
With the Climbing and Rambling Roses the difficulty in selection was perhaps the greatest. Voting lists were sent to ten Nurserymen and ten Amateurs, and they were asked to place in order of merit the names of 24 Climbing or Rambling Roses they considered best suited for general cultivation. The Nurserymen named no less than 105, and the Amateurs 83 varieties. These lists, too, had to be reduced, and any variety that had received less than three votes deleted. The Nurserymen's selections, Table 7, and Amateurs', Table 8, are shown separately, and the final results given in Table 9.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

Table 7.—(Nurserymen).

Table 8.—(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	American Pillar	11	1	Lady Godiva	8
2	Albéric Barbier	10	2	American Pillar	7
2	Blush Rambler	10	2	Diabolo	7
3	Excelsa	10	2	Excelsa	7
4	Dorothy Perkins	9	2	Hiawatha	7
5	Hiawatha	8	6	Blush Rambler	6
6	Minnehaha	7	6	Coronation	6
7	Francois Juranville	6	8	Albéric Barbier	5
8	Lady Godiva	6	8	Dorothy Perkins	5
8	Mme. Alfred Carrière	6	8	Gardenia	5
9	Showers of Gold	6	8	Mme. Alfred Carrière	5
9	Tausendschön	6	8	Minnehaha	5
10	Tea Rambler	6	8	The Garland	5
14	Coronation	5	14	Alister Stella Gray	4
14	Goldfinch	5	14	Francois Juranville	4
14	Lady Gay	5	14	Moonlight	4
14	Leontine Gervais	5	14	Tausendschön	4
14	Paul's Scarlet Climber	5	18	Climbing Richmond	3
19	Climbing Caroline Testout	4	18	Ethel	3
19	Diabolo	4	18	Evangeline	3
19	Gruss an Teplitz	4	18	Jersey Beauty	3
22	Gardenia	3	18	Leontine Gervais	3
23	White Dorothy	3	18	Tea Rambler	3
23	William Allen Richardson	3	19	Trier	3



RAMBLERS AT UTTERBY MANOR, LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Table 9.—CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	Raiser's or Introducer's Name.	COLOUR.
1	18	7	11	American Pillar, wich. rambler	1909	Conard & Jones Co.	Clear rose, pink centre
2	17	7	10	Excelsa wich. ramb.	1909	M. H. Walsh	Bright rosy crimson
3	16	6	10	Blush Rambler, mult. ramb.	1903	B. E. Cant & Sons...	Blush rose
4	15	5	10	Albéric Barbier, wich. ramb.	1900	Barbier	Yellow buds, changing to creamy white
4	15	7	8	Hiawatha, wich. ramb.	1905	M. H. Walsh	Rich crimson, with white eye
6	14	5	9	Dorothy Perkins, wich. ramb.	1901	Jackson & Perkins...	Rose pink
6	14	8	6	Lady Godiva, wich. ramb.	1908	Paul & Son	Pale bluish, deeper centre
8	12	5	7	Minnehaha, wich. ramb.	1905	Walsh	Deep pink
9	11	6	5	Coronation, wich. ramb.	1912	Turner	Scarlet crimson, splashed white streaks
9	11	7	4	Diabolo, wich. ramb.	1908	Fauque et fils	Dark glowing crimson
9	11	5	6	Mme. Alfred Carriere, H.N.	1879	Schwartz	White, shaded blush
12	10	4	6	François Juranville, wich. ramb.	1906	Barbier	Deep fawn pink
12	10	4	6	Tausendschön, mult. ramb.	1907	Schmidt	Rose-pink
14	9	3	6	Tea Rambler, mult. ramb.	1903	Paul & Son	Coppery pink
15	8	5	3	Gardenia, wich. ramb.	1899	Manda	Bright yellow, changing to cream
15	8	3	5	Léontine Gervais, wich. ramb.	1906	Barbier	Salmon rose, tinted yellow
15	8	2	6	Shower of Gold, wich. ramb.	1910	Paul & Son	Golden yellow, changing to pale yellow
19	7	2	5	Lady Gay, wich. ramb.	1905	M. H. Walsh	Rose pink
19	7	2	5	Paul's Scarlet Climber, hybrid wichuraiana	1916	W. Paul & Son	Scarlet
20	6	1	5	Goldfinch, mult. ramb.	1908	Paul & Son	Deep yellow, changing to cream
20	6	4	2	Moonlight, hybrid musk	1913	Rev. J. H. Pemberton	Lemon white
20	6	5	1	The Garland, hybrid musk	—	Wells	Blush, changing to white
23	5	2	3	White Dorothy, wich. ramb.	1908	B. R. Cant, & Sons and Paul & Son	Pure white
23	5	2	3	William Allen Richardson, N.	1878	Veuve Ducher	Deep orange yellow, white edge

We are perhaps getting too many Climbing and Rambling Roses, and the number of varieties in the Nurserymen's catalogues are somewhat bewildering. Table 9 is fairly comprehensive, and should prove of great assistance to the amateur who only wishes to grow a few of the best varieties.

THE DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

The dwarf polyantha Roses have now become such a feature in our gardens that it was decided to give them a place to themselves in the present analysis. The names of 12 varieties were asked for, but the number selected by the Nurserymen was 39 and the Amateurs 36. Here again the same process of deletion had to be gone through, and only those varieties that had received four or more votes retained. Table 10 shows the Nurserymen's, and Table 11 the Amateurs', selections, and the final results are given in Table 12.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

Table 10.—(Nurserymen).

Table 11.—(Amateurs)

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Jessie	11	1	Jessie	9
1	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush	11	1	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush	9
1	Orleans Rose	11	3	Orleans Rose	5
4	Ellen Poulsen	10	3	Perle d'Or	5
5	Katharine Zeimet	7	5	Ellen Poulsen	5
6	Cecile Brunner	6	6	Katharine Zeimet	5
6	Yvonne Rabier	6	7	George Elgar	5
8	Eugenie Lamesch	5	7	Marie Pavie	4
8	Leonie Lamesch	5	9	Ennchen Muller	4
10	Ennchen Muller	4	9	Cecile Brunner	4
10	Erna Teschendorff	4	9	Eugenie Lamesch	4
10	Maman Cochet	4	9	Jeanne d'Arc	4
10	Perle d'Or	4	9	Leonie Lamesch	4
10	Phyllis	4	9	Louise Walter	4
10	Rodhatte	4	9	Yvonne Rabier	4

Table 12.—DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	Raiser's or Introducer's Name.	COLOUR.
1	20	9	11	Jessie	1909	H. Merryweather & Sons	Bright crimson-scarlet
1	20	9	11	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush	1906	W. Cutbush & Son	Bright deep pink
3	19	8	11	Orleans Rose	1909	Levassesseur	Vivid rosy crimson
4	17	7	10	Ellen Poulsen	1912	Poulsen	Bright cherry rose
5	13	6	7	Katharine Zeimet	1901	P. Lambert	Pure white
6	12	8	4	Perle d'Or	1896	Dubreuil	Nankeen yellow
7	10	4	6	Cecile Brunner	1880	Ducher	Blush white, shaded pale rose
7	10	4	6	Yvonne Rabier	1910	Turbat & Co.	White
9	9	4	5	Eugénie Lamesch	1899	P. Lambert	Clear yellow, buds edged carmine
9	9	4	5	Léonie Lamesch	1899	Lambert	Bright coppery red, golden centre
11	8	4	4	Ennchen Müller	1907	J. C. Schmidt	Bright pink
12	7	5	2	George Elgar	1912	E. Turbat	Coppery yellow, passing to clear yellow
12	7	5	2	Marie Pavie	1888	Alégation	Pale flesh, rose tinted
14	6	2	4	Erna Teschendorff	1911	Teschendorff	Crimson, heavily shaded
14	6	4	2	Jeanne d'Arc	1909	Levassesseur	Pure white

SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER ROSES.

The following tables are for new varieties of recent introduction, most of which have only been in commerce for a short period. There is a tendency on first sight to perhaps somewhat overrate a new variety. We see it very finely exhibited, the blooms being grown under most favourable conditions, chosen probably from some hundreds, and are enraptured. It is only when it has been in the hands of experts for two or three years, and its points, good or bad, noted, that a definite opinion as to its real value can be given. Each of the voters were requested to place the H.P.'s and the H.T.'s on the audit paper in what they considered their correct order of merit, and to treat the Teas and Decorative Roses in a like manner. It will be noted that Table 13 includes only the names of Roses of known merit that have been sent out since May, 1912, while Table 14 includes those new Teas that have been sent out since May, 1910.

**Table 13.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER H.P.'s
AND H.T.'s.**

Position in Audit.	NAME.	Total No. of votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.
1	George Dickson (1912), H.T.	998	491	507
2	H. V. Machin (1914), H.T.	989	492	497
3	Florence Forrester (1914), H.T.	833	460	373
4	Augustus Hartmann (1914), H.T.	815	431	384
5	Candeur Lyonnaise (1913), H.P.	749	393	356
6	Coronation (1913), H.P.	726	343	383
7	Mrs. George Norwood (1914), H.T.	676	337	339
8	Gorgeous (1915), H.T.	656	278	378
9	Edgar M. Burnett (1914), H.T.	620	310	310
10	St. Helena (1912), H.T.	596	313	283
11	Nellie Parker (1916), H.T.	555	303	262
12	Mrs. R. D. McClure (1913), H.T.	549	266	283
13	Edward Bohane (1915), H.T.	516	218	298
14	Mrs. Franklin Dennison (1915), H.T.	514	254	260
15	Mrs. Charles Russell (1913), H.T.	511	242	269
16	Louise Crette (1915), H.P.	449	277	172
17	Mrs. Andrew Carnegie (1913), H.T.	367	192	175
18	Duchess of Normandy (1912), H.T.	354	188	166
19	G. Amédée Hammond (1915), H.T.	347	155	192
20	Duchess of Sutherland (1912), H.T.	329	121	208
21	Majestic (1914), H.T.	318	164	154
22	Mrs. Bertram J. Walker (1915), H.T.	315	143	172
23	Lady Bowater (1915), H.T.	308	173	135
24	Modesty (1916), H.T.	285	138	147
25	Mrs. A. W. Atkinson (1916), H.T.	275	143	132

Table 14.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER TEA ROSES.

Position in Audit.	NAME.	Total No. of votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.
1	Mrs. Foley Hobbs (1910)	289	145	144
2	Alexander Hill Gray (1911)	214	112	102
3	Mrs. Campbell Hall (1914)	182	86	96
4	Lady Plymouth (1914)	171	88	83
5	Alice de Rothschild (1910)	129	68	61
6	Mrs. Forde (1913)	106	54	52
7	Mrs. Herbert Hawkesworth (1912)	86	43	43

Table 15.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER DECORATIVE ROSES.

Dwarf Varieties.			Climbing Varieties.		
Position in Audit.	NAME.	Number of Votes	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Madame Edouard Herriot (1913), Pernetiana	29	1	Paul's Scarlet Climber (1916), H. wich.	24
1	Red Letter Day (1914), H.T.	29	2	Paul's Lemon Pillar (1915), H.N.	19
5	Old Gold (1913) H.T.	19	3	Cupid (1914), H.T.	16
4	Irish Fireflame (1913), ... H.T. (single)	18	4	Coronation (1912), wich.	15
5	Mrs. Wemyss Quin (1914) Pernetiana	15	5	Climbing Richmond (1912), H.T.	13
5	Ophelia (1912), H.T.	15	5	Moonlight (1913), H. Musk	13
7	Princess Mary (1915), H.T. (single)	14	8	Mrs. Rosalie Winch (1915), H.T.	13
8	Isobel (1916), H.T. (single)	10	8	Climbing Mélanie Soupert (1914), H.T.	12
9	Margaret Dickson Hamill (1915), H.T.	8	9	Danae (1913), H. Musk	11
10	Constance (1915), Pernetiana	7	10	Elhel (1912), wich.	9
10	Flame of Fire (1916), Pernetiana	7	10	Silver Moon (1912), wich.	9
10	Iona Herdman (1914), H.T.	7	12	Climbing Irish Fireflame (1916), H.T.	7
10	Louise Catherine Breslau (1912), Pernetiana	7	12	Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay (1917), H.T.	7

THE VOTERS.

AMATEURS.—Mr. W. Boyes, Mr. S. W. Burgess, Rev. F. R. Burnside, Mr. H. R. Darlington, Mr. R. de Escofet, Dr. J. C. Hall, Mr. G. A. Hammond, Mr. R. F. Hobbs, Mr. E. J. Holland, Dr. C. Lamplough, Mr. Charles Page, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Dr. W. P. Panckridge, Mr. R. de V. Pryor, Mr. S. A. R. Preston-Hillary, Mr. F. Slaughter, Mr. G. Speight, Mr. H. L. Wettern, Dr. A. H. Williams, Mr. C. C. Williamson, and Mr. R. W. Woosnam.

NURSERVMEN.—Messrs. A. R. Bide, G. Burch, C. E. Cant, Frank Cant, A. Dickson, Hugh Dickson, E. Doncaster, W. Drew, Walter Easlea, R. Green, Elisha J. Hicks, W. J. Jefferies, J. R. Mattock, S. McGredy, G. Paul, Rev. J. H. Pemberton, John Pigg, A. E. Prince, W. D. Prior, G. M. Taylor, and A. Turner.

It was not possible to record the Roses exhibited at the Autumn Meeting, as no prizes were awarded. Exhibitors were given a certain space, and allowed a free hand to exhibit their blooms in whatever manner they liked, but it will be sufficient to say, that probably never before has such a fine display of autumn Roses been brought together. The exhibition box was conspicuous by its absence, and for once the garden and decorative Roses had it all their own way, and right royally they upheld their position. In the gardens, too, surely never in the history of the Rose have they been so gay as this year, while over the countryside—no matter which way one turned—the magnificent display made by the climbing and rambling Roses was truly wonderful, and many were the hearts of wounded heroes that were gladdened therewith. During the summer, I came across a little Hertfordshire cottage where Lady Gay, Lady Godiva, and others were simply perfection, and stopped to admire. The good woman told me her husband was away at the front, but she had done her best for him, and her chief anxiety was lest they should be over before he had “some leave.” For the present the growing of vegetables has to be our first thought, but the Rose is our National Flower, and thanks to the decorative varieties it has become part of our existence, without them England would not be England.

PEMBERTON'S ROSES.

Forthcoming New Seedling Roses.

“**PAX**” (see description and illustration, page 166), “**CALLISTO**,”
 “**DAYBREAK**,” “**THISBE**,” “**SAMMY**,” etc.

ROSE “**DANÆ**.”

An Appreciation.

To the Revd. J. H. Pemberton.

MY DEAR SIR,

It frets me to think how ungracious it is never to have thanked you for great pleasure received at your hands during these last three years—never at a higher pitch than this autumn—in the enjoyment I have derived from “**DANÆ**.”

I got a plant by post about 1913, I think a bit of a plant broken at that (I made three plants out of the breakages, struck in a bottle of water and potted in very sandy stuff), and this little is become a thousand, being to-day seven feet six inches high, and from six to seven feet through; a lovely specimen bush. This dull weather, as you know well enough, fills it with colour and it wins universal admiration from the people who see it. I made a bed three feet deep for it alone: so there it stands, a perpetual delight, no faults, no diseases, no parasites. . . . Well now I hope you will have gathered that I am most truly grateful to you. I love all roses, but I am not sure whether “**DANÆ**” doesn't come first, or very nearly first, anyhow. Wishing you all success.

I am, yours sincerely,

13th September, 1917.

A HEDGE OF ROSE “**MOONLIGHT**.”

(By kind permission of “**THE GARDEN**.”)

“If any of your readers should be thinking of making a Rose hedge of, say, four feet to five feet high this Autumn, I can strongly recommend the Hybrid Musk Moonlight. I planted a few plants last Autumn against a low fence, and they have all made very good growth indeed, and flowered continuously throughout the summer, in large clusters of most attractive and dainty blooms of silvery white colour about the size of half-a-crown. At the present moment there is on one plant a single spray with over eighty blooms or buds just coming out, and the effect is charming. As a companion to Moonlight the Hybrid Musk Danæ makes a contrast with its soft yellow blooms, and this also flowers throughout the year. What more could one expect from any Rose? With me both appear mildew proof.”—G. S. M. in *The Garden*, Nov. 3rd, 1917.

Descriptive and Illustrated Price List of “**Moonlight**,” “**Danæ**,” and other Seedling Roses raised by J. H. Pemberton, and General List of Roses, with Amateur Growers' Guide to Selection, free on application.

Address—

J. H. PEMBERTON,
 Havering-atte-Bower, near Romford, Essex.

EASLEA'S NEW ROSES FOR 1918.

The following superb varieties will be found worthy additions to their respective classes, and I can with confidence recommend them to all lovers of the Rose.

HELEN CHAMBERLAIN (Hybrid Tea).

An ideal exhibition flower of exquisite shape with huge guard petals, giving it a remarkable distinction. The colour is rich creamy yellow, shading to orange gold in the centre, and paling to almost white on outer petals. The growth is vigorous, foliage very fine. Splendid also for bedding.

LAMIA (Hybrid Tea).

A great advance on such kinds as Old Gold and Mrs. A. R. Waddell, the colour being an intense reddish orange. Flowers of medium size, of charming form in the bud, and when expanded quite beautiful without the looseness so characteristic of many present-day novelties. The growth is vigorous, and it will make a grand variety for massing.

MRS. H. D. GREENE (Hybrid Tea).

A Rose with a great future, both as an exhibition flower and also for the garden. The colour is reddish bronze, opening to flame and coppery pink. It is exceedingly free flowering, and possesses a rich fragrance. The ample foliage is of beetroot colour, affording a pleasing contrast to the flowers. The latter are produced on fine erect stems, obviating the necessity for wiring, a quality the florist will appreciate. Growth vigorous. See illustration, facing page 166. *Certificate of Merit National Rose Society.*

PRESIDENT WILSON (Hybrid Tea).

A most delightful shade of shrimp pink, reminding one of Willowmere, but of a clearer and more refined hue. The flowers are very large, of exhibition quality, and they are freely produced upon vigorous erect growths. This Rose has been greatly admired wherever exhibited.

VESTA (Pernetiana).

A distinct and valuable addition to the single, perpetual flowering Roses, possessing a rich perfume. The colour resembles Madame Edouard Herriot (one of its parents) in the bud, but when expanded they are very large and a true "Vieux Rose" shade. The buds are charming, of elongated form. Altogether a most attractive variety, with strong erect growth.

DR. JOSEPH DREW (Hybrid Tea).

A Rose after the style of Mélanie Soupert, but superior in growth, with fine large flowers of a salmon yellow shade richly suffused with pink, the latter colour predominating with age of blossom. The flowers are of exhibition form and size, and are so freely produced as to make it a grand garden Rose. Very sweetly scented.

**Fine strong field-grown Plants of all the above, price 7/6 each.
Ready in Autumn, 1918.**

Buds for Budding can be supplied in June. PRICE ON APPLICATION.

**WALTER EASLEA, ROSE SPECIALIST,
DANECROFT ROSERY, EASTWOOD, LEIGH-ON-SEA.**

Telegrams: ALLGROVE, SLOUGH.

Telephone: 155 SLOUGH.

J. C. ALLGROVE,

The Nursery, Middle Green, Langley, Slough.

FRUIT TREES, ROSES, — AND — HERBACEOUS PLANTS

J. C. ALLGROVE having arranged with Messrs. JAMES VEITCH & SONS, Ltd., to carry on the nursery business at a portion of their Langley Nursery, of which he has been Manager for many years, respectfully solicits orders for **Fruit Trees, Roses and Herbaceous Plants**. Having taken over the **entire stocks** of these, their excellent quality and correct nomenclature may be relied upon.

I shall be pleased to furnish estimates free, and to advise as to the most suitable varieties of the above to suit different soils and situations.

The following awards have been made by the Royal Horticultural Society to J. C. ALLGROVE's exhibits, the whole of which were grown at his Langley Nursery:—

Gold Medal, September, 1914, for Collection of Gathered Fruits.

„ „ July 20th, 1915, „ „ 100 varieties of Gooseberries.

„ „ Sept. 14th, 1915, for Group of Fruit Trees in Pots.

„ „ Oct. 5th, 1915, for Collection of Fruits at Hardy British
Fruit Show

**Large Silver Gilt Medal, Chelsea Show, May, 1915, for Collection of
Chinese Primulas.**

„ „ „ Holland House Show, 1915, for Collection of
Eremurus and other Hardy Flowers.

Large Silver Medal, August 4th, 1915, for Group of Cut Roses.

„ „ June 13th, 1915, for Collection of Alpines.

„ „ Sept. 28th, 1915, for Collection of Apples.

**First Class Certificate, June 20th, 1916, for the beautiful Chinese
Rose, "Rosa Moyesii."**

Catalogues will be forwarded post free to any applicant.

OUR 1918 PRIZE SCHEME

Over One Hundred Prizes

For Potatoes and Vegetables.

IN AID OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

TO encourage customers in the production of high-class vegetables and (at the same time help the St. John Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospitals for Wounded Soldiers in Southport),

We Offer Special Prizes

1st 10/-, 2nd 6/-, 3rd 4/-

for each variety given in our list for the best single Potato grown from Seed sold by us or for similar varieties grown from Seed purchased elsewhere by customers ordering at least 5/- worth of their specialities direct from us.

We also offer prizes of the same amount for each of the following Vegetables grown from our Seed:—

12 Pods of Broad Beans; 12 Pods Dwarf French Beans; 12 Pods Runner Beans; 3 Roots Beet; 1 Cabbage; 3 Carrots; 1 Cauliflower; 1 Cucumber; 1 Plant of Celery; 1 Kohl Rabi; 3 Leeks; 2 Lettuces (1 Cos and 1 Cabbage); 3 Onions; 12 Pods Peas; 6 Tomatoes (indoor grown); 6 Tomatoes (outdoor grown); 1 Turnip; 1 Vegetable Marrow.

We also offer a **Special Prize of £5** to the exhibitor entering in the greatest number of Classes and, in addition to the prizes offered, we will give a cheque to the Hospitals equal to the total amount of the entry money.

No Entry Forms required. You simply send or bring your exhibits addressed "Boundary, c/o Commandant Parkinson, Grange Hospital, Southport," **to arrive not later than 7 p.m. on the 16th August, 1918**, enclosing with each exhibit a sealed envelope bearing on the outside the name of the variety **only** and containing your name and address together with 6d., entrance fee (in aid of the Hospitals). Envelopes will be placed underneath the exhibit and will not be opened until after the judging. Judges decision to be final and all exhibits to be given to the Hospital.

Bear the date in mind and send your exhibit along in good time. You will help a good cause even if you do not secure one of the many prizes. Should the war be finished (and we hope it will) before then, the Hospitals will still require support.

Our 1918 Show will be held at the Grange Hospital, Roe Lane, Southport, on Saturday, August 17th, be the exhibits few or many. We rely on our clients to make it a big thing and hope that as many as possible may be present. All competitors will receive particulars and list of prize-winners as soon as possible after the Show.

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The following Roses are our New Novelties for 1918. They are absolutely distinct, and a great advance on any variety yet in commerce, in their different colours. Nothing finer has ever been issued:—

CHRISTINE (H.T.)

Colour—the deepest and clearest golden yellow yet seen in Roses. Perfectly faultless in shape and form with petals of wonderful texture and substance. The colour is so bright that it sparkles with glittering intensity which it retains until the petals drop; every bloom comes perfect, and no other Rose can compare with it in its continuous free blooming habit throughout the whole season. It is mildew proof, with remarkable glossy, deep green foliage, forming a perfect bush plant of ideal bedding form. Every flower is carried upright on wiry, rigid stems and almost smooth wood. Superb for bedding, massing and cut flower work, and delightfully sweet scented.

This variety is beyond question the finest Rose in its colour ever raised.

Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society.

Price **15/-** each.

MRS. GEORGE MARRIOTT (H.T.)

One of the most distinct and charming Roses in existence. The flowers are very large and absolutely perfect in shape and form. It is a flower of wonderful depth and of that lovely conical form so much admired in perfect Roses; a remarkable Rose in all weathers, every bloom coming perfect. The colour is a deep cream and pearl, pencilled and suffused rose and vermilion; a wonderful colouring which gives a grand distinctive character to this novelty. It is probably the most reliable and most perfect exhibition Rose grown, and yet, owing to its splendid habit of growth and freedom of flowering, will be one of the most attractive and most sought after Roses for bedding and garden culture yet raised. It is sweet scented, and must rank as one of the most remarkable varieties in existence to-day.

Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society.

Price **15/-** each.

EMMA WRIGHT (H.T.)

On the lines of "Old Gold." The colour being pure orange, without shading. An extraordinary attractive, decorative, bedding and massing Rose, quite distinct from any other variety. The foliage is remarkable, being clear, bright glossy green, and mildew proof. The most charming of all Roses in its colour, with a perfect habit of growth and extraordinary free blooming. Very sweetly scented.

Card of Commendation, National Rose Society.

Price **10/6** each.

MRS. HENRY BALFOUR (H.T.)

Colour—ivory white, deepening to primrose shading towards the base. The edge of each petal is beautifully and distinctly pencilled vermilion rose like a picotee; quite the most distinct of Hybrid Teas and perfection in shape and form, of wonderful texture and substance. It is a splendid grower, extraordinary free blooming, holding its flowers perfectly upright. Equally good for exhibition, garden and bedding, and sweet scented; a really superb variety.

Awarded the Gold Medal of the Irish Rose and Floral Society.

Price **10/6** each.

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA ROSE (H.T.)

A startlingly brilliant flower of intense vermilion colour, deeply shaded old gold on reverse of petals, which spring from a pure orange base. The most sensational as well as the most remarkable colour combination known in Roses. The blooms are quite full and of fine form, and when half open are bewildering in their beauty. It develops into a large flower when its colour attractiveness in a Rose garden is beyond description. Its habit of growth is that of a perfect bedding Rose, branching and uniform, with extraordinary deep, glossy green, practically mildew proof foliage. A true perpetual bloomer with a delightfully sweet perfume. This Rose, by special request, has been named after our beloved "Queen Alexandra," and to distinguish it from all other Roses bearing the name of "Queen Alexandra" it has been named "The Queen Alexandra Rose."

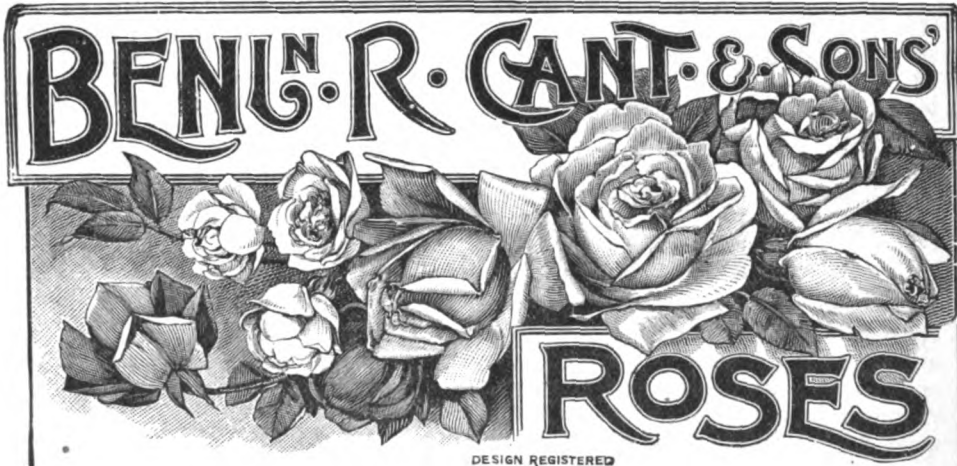
Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society.

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THE ABOVE FIVE NOVELTIES will be sent out in strong, pot-grown plants in June, and in open field grown plants in Autumn. Orders booked now for forward delivery.

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**Royal Nurseries, PORTADOWN, Ireland.**



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### Our New Wichuraiana Climbing Rose "EMILY GRAY."

(Awarded Gold Medal of the National Rose Society, July 17th, 1916.) The finest golden yellow Wichuraiana Climbing Rose yet introduced. To be offered in June, 1918, fine plants in pots, **10/6** each. Ground Plants in Autumn, 1918, **7/6** each.

"Emily Gray," a marvellous Wichuraiana, with foliage like *Berberis vulgaris*, great substance, and very glossy; flowers as rich and almost as large as "Madame Ravary." (Raised by Dr. A. H. Williams.) *Horticultural Press*, July 19th, 1916.

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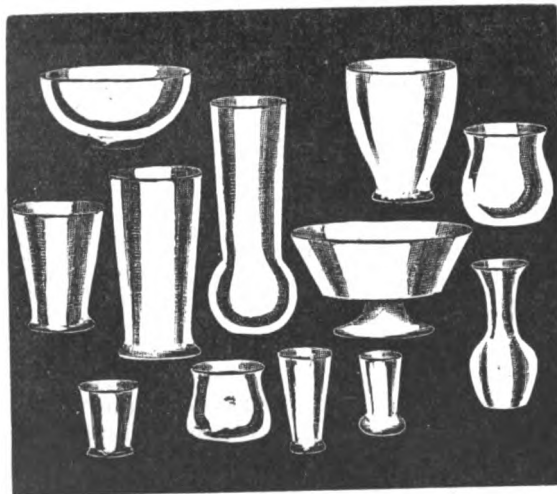
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Won by us during the year 1914, in addition  
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**April 23rd. National Rose Society's Exhibition, London.**—2 Prizes for Specimen Blooms.

**May 19th. Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition, Chelsea, London.**—Silver Gilt Banksian Medal for collection of Cut Roses and Roses in pots.

**May 25th. Anglo-American Exposition, London.**—Highest award for Cut Roses and Roses in pots, large Silver Medal.

**June 24th. Richmond.**—36 Roses in 12 varieties, Second Prize; 12 Tea Roses, Second Prize; 12 Hybrid Teas, Third Prize; 72 Roses in 24 varieties, Third Prize.

**June 25th. City of London.**—36 Roses in 12 varieties, Second Prize.

**June 25th. Chiswick.**—Collection of Roses, Silver Medal.

**June 27th. Windsor.**—36 Roses in 12 varieties, First Prize; 12 Tea Roses, First Prize; 12 Hybrid Teas, Third Prize.

**July 1st. Hanley.**—48 Roses, distinct varieties, First Prize; 108 Roses in 36 varieties, First Prize; 24 Hybrid Tea Roses, First Prize; 24 Tea Roses, First Prize; 72 Roses, distinct varieties, Second Prize; 12 White Roses, Second Prize; 12 Yellow Roses, Second Prize; 12 Pink Roses, Second Prize.

**July 2nd. Epsom.**—36 Roses, Third Prize.

**July 4th. Sutton.**—36 Roses in 12 varieties, Second Prize; 24 Roses, distinct varieties, Third Prize.

**July 7th. National Rose Society's Exhibition, Regent's Park, London.**—72 Roses in 24 varieties, First Prize; 48 Roses, distinct varieties, Second Prize; 12 Tea Roses, Second Prize.

**July 7th. Wolverhampton.**—18 Crimson Roses, First Prize; 72 Roses, distinct varieties, Second Prize.

**July 8th. Beckenham.**—48 Roses, distinct varieties, First Prize; 24 Tea Roses, First Prize; 12 Roses, First Prize.

**July 9th. Eltham.**—24 Roses, Second Prize.

**July 10th. Manchester.**—60 Roses, distinct varieties, First Prize; 36 Roses, distinct varieties, First Prize; 12 Tea Roses, First Prize; 12 Pink Roses, First Prize; 12 Crimson Roses, Second Prize; Silver Medal for Best Tea Rose in the Show, Maman Cochet.

**July 15th. Nottingham.**—48 Roses, distinct varieties, Third Prize.

**July 16th. Boston.**—48 Roses, Second Prize; 36 Roses, Second Prize; 24 Roses, Second Prize.

**July 16th. Goole.**—24 Roses, First Prize; 18 Roses, First Prize; 12 Tea Roses, First Prize.

**July 18th. Selby.**—18 Roses, Second Prize; 12 Tea Roses, Second Prize; 12 Roses, Second Prize; 36 Roses, Third Prize.

**July 18th. Leeds.**—24 Roses, Third Prize; 12 Hybrid Tea Roses, Third Prize.

**July 22nd. Bradford.**—48 Roses, Second Prize; 12 Roses, Second Prize.

**July 28th. March.**—36 Roses, First Prize; 24 Roses, Second Prize.

**July 30th. Normanby Park.**—36 Roses, First Prize; 12 Roses, First Prize; Display of Roses, Second Prize.

**July 30th. Wragby.**—36 Roses, First Prize; 18 Roses, First Prize; 6 Roses, First Prize.

**August 3rd. Elsham.**—36 Roses, First Prize; 12 Roses, First Prize.

**August 3rd. Oakham.**—24 Roses, First Prize; 12 Roses, Second Prize.

**August 6th. Alford.**—24 Roses, Second Prize.

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A beautiful climbing or pillar Rose of exceptional merit, it being quite a new break in this section. Its growth is exceedingly strong, making shoots from 6 to 10 feet long. The blooms are long, pointed and beautifully reflex, and possess a sweet tea scent. The colour is best described as Apricot Salmon shaded chrome yellow, the outer petals are stained a beautiful carmine, and reminds one of a glorified Lady Pirrie. This variety has been greatly admired by all who have seen it, and will prove a most valuable addition to the Climbing section.

**Strong Ground Plants, 2/6 each.**

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A very fine garden Rose, also useful for exhibition purposes. Colour bright Carmine Rose, very sweetly scented, high pointed centre, and a most pleasing colour. A good compact grower, fine for cutting.

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A grand reliable Rose for exhibition purposes, being borne on good thick stiff stems. The flowers are of enormous size and substance. Colour Creamy Pink, shaded yellow towards the base, and opens well in all weathers.

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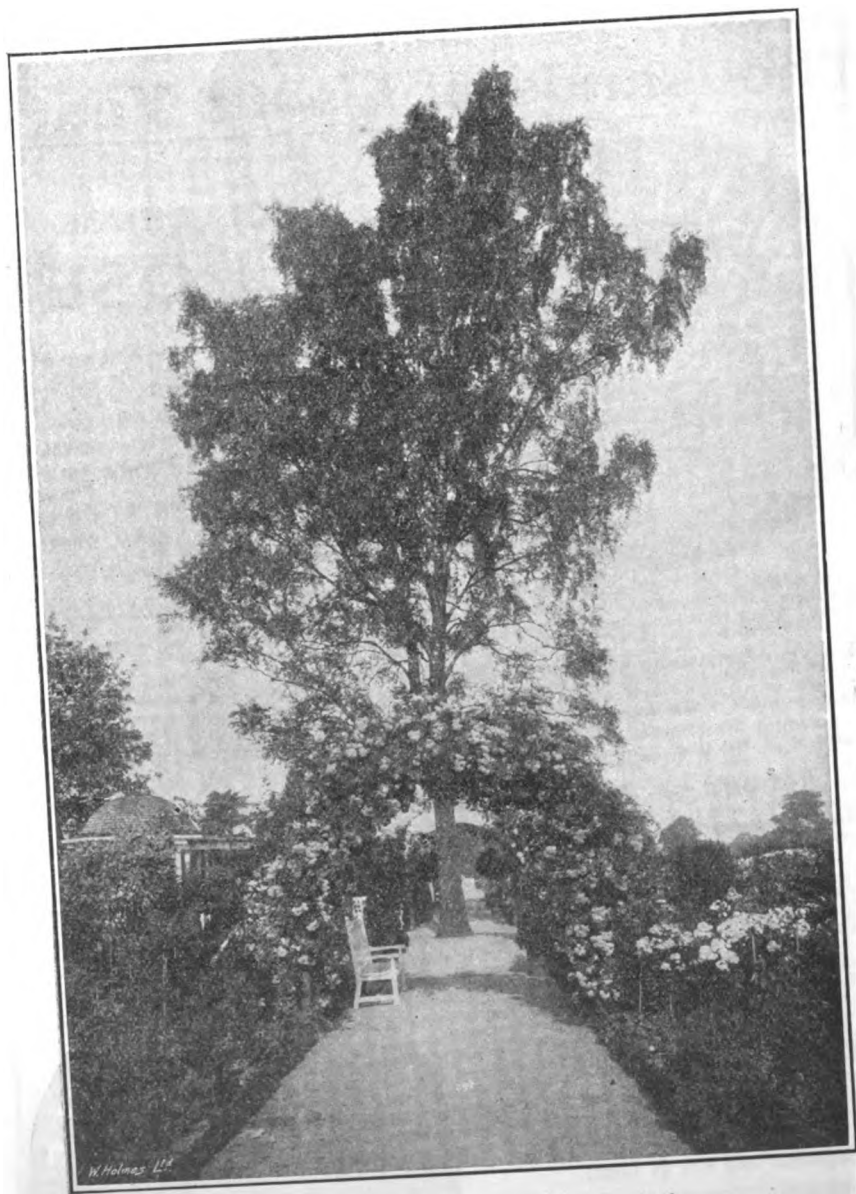
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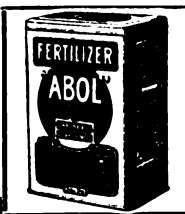


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